The Saturday News

Vol. IV — EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909 — No. 38

A Tale of Development with a Warning

We may soon stop worrying about the weather. All but a small portion of the crop is cut and beyond the possibility of damage. That the year will prove an exceedingly good one is certain. The Winnipeg Free Press, whose crop estimates, in both good and bad seasons, have established a well-deserved reputation for accuracy, places its final figures for the wheat production of the West at 118,109,000 bushels. This is, of course, buy about 25,000,000 bushels the largest wheat crop that Western Canada has produced and with the prices at present prevailing will prove a most profitable one. The Free Press has had a dozen members of its staff travelling about the country for some weeks making investigation and in view of the thoroughness of its methods and the extent to which its figures in other years have tallied with the threshing returns, those which it now presents may be considered as the most reliable before the public. Oats, it puts at 163,982,750 and barley at 30,500,000.

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While the result for the West as a whole is excellent, that for Alberta, which, it should be remembered, only commenced to figure as a grain-raising province six or seven years ago, is particularly good. August passed without serious frost or other damage. At the beginning of the second week in the month, frost was reported at some points in the southern part of the province and later intelligence is that the grain there has been affected by it to a certain extent. Otherwise there was no frost till the morning of August 28, when more than half the cutting had been done and the standing grain was in a position to stand several degrees without being harmed at all. Careful enquiry shows that if there was damage done, it is of a negligible character.

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The Free Press report for Alberta as follows:

"The most difficult of all the provinces to deal with has been Alberta, owing to the large percentage of winter wheat that was winter killed, the land being reseeded to spring wheat or oats. Again, the hail damage in Alberta was wide-spread and severe. The weather, on the whole, however, was very favorable and Alberta had a splendid crop. At seeding time the acreage in winter wheat was reduced from 104,956 acres to about 85,000, and this was again reduced by hail to about 81,000 acres.

"The average of the yield is high, being 29 bushels or a total of 2,349,000 bushels. In passing it might be stated that the man who inspected the Alberta winter wheat last year for the Free Press came within less than half a bushel of the actual yield, according to the threshers returns, and the same man did the work this year.

"Spring wheat at seeding showed an acreage of 304,000 as against 212,677 in 1908, but this is reduced by hail and it is not likely that more than 300,000 acres will be actually cut. The average for spring wheat in Alberta has been placed at 25 bushels per acre, giving a total of 57,00,000 bushels. This leaves Alberta with a grand total of 9,849,000 bushels.

"Oats.—At the time of seeding the acreage of oats was 820,000, or almost double that of 1908. This acreage has been reduced by hail probably four or five thousand acres. The average yield will be around 40 bushels, giving a total of 32,660,000 bushels.

"Barley.—The acreage in barley was more than doubled and even with a liberal margin for hail damage there would be 182,000 acres cut. The yields of the grain varied very considerably, 31 bushels to the acre being a fair average, and a number of fields went as high as 40 bushels. The total yield will be 5,842,000 bushels."

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A comparison with the returns for 1908 shows a remarkable advance. As pointed out by the Free Press, there was considerable winter killing in the winter wheat area of Southern Alberta. But the excellent returns from this grain in the more northern part of the province, where the farmers are only beginning to grow it on any large scale, has had the effect of neutralizing this loss to some extent. Last year the total winter wheat yield was 3,093,422 bushels. We are quoting the provincial government's figures. The decrease is thus less than 750,000 bushels. On the other hand there is a large gain in spring wheat. The total in 1908 was 4,001,503 bushels while in 1909, according to the Free Press, it is 7,500,000

But it is in oats, to which the farmers largely resorted on account of the lateness with which the season opened, that the most striking gain is made. The total in 1908 was 15,922,974, according to the government, so that if the Free Press figures are correct, the production has been more than doubled.

In 1908 the total barley yield was 1,949,164. There is a considerable difference between this and 5,842,000.

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The progress which Alberta is making as a grain-growing province is well illustrated by going back a few years. In 1898 for instance the total wheat yield of what is now Alberta was 874,835 bushels. And that was of new land that was being brought under cultivation. He was certain that the acreage would next year be at least doubled.

Alberta does not aspire to be exclusively a grain growing province No other part of the west has given more heed to the warning against putting all its eggs into one basket. The figures above quoted show but one phase of its agricultural activity. But as a record of growth it is doubtful if they have a parallel.

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As to its possibilities of expansion and as to the need of keeping to the same line of development that most of its farmers have followed in the past, the testimony of Prof. Thomas Shaw, than whom there is no greater agricultural authority on the continent, may be quoted. On returning from his recent trip through the Canadian West as a member of a party of editors, Prof. Shaw made a statement, which reads in part:

"With regard to the settlement of the west. I would say that it is only well begun. I HAVE ESTIMATED THAT IN MANITOBA ONE-TENTH OF THE LAND HAS BEEN BROKEN. IN SASKATCHEWAN ONE THIRTIETH AND IN ALBERTA ONE ONE-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH. I AM SATISFIED THAT IN ALL THREE PROVINCES GRAIN CAN BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY UP TO THE SIXTIETH PARALLEL, and in the years to come your vacant lands will be taken at a rate of which you have at present no conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land. These are people who have lived on the

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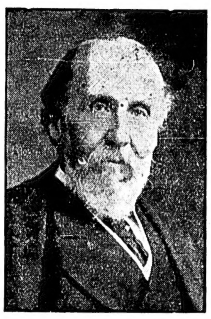
SUB DIVISION

This Week's Visitors



SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON,
President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

MR. C. M. HAYS,
General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway and President of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

There arrived in Edmonton on Wednesday evening two men who have played a large part in the history of Canadian development during the [illegible] and a half. When Sir [illegible] the west of the city. On arrival and it was over the new line that Sir Charles and Mr. Hays are to leave on Friday evening. Thursday was spent in inspecting the work to

have at the present time in the Canadian west I may say that you have one cattle beast to 166 acres and one sheep to 1,064 acres.

"The system of farming which is being practised in the country is simply indefensible. What I see in Canada is a large number of agriculturists growing one crop year after year and selling it without the slightest apparent thought of the impoverishment of the land. If the farmers of the west had to buy back in fertilizers what they took out of the soil in 1908 in wheat alone, it would cost them $50,000,000. If you would include all the crops of that year it would amount to almost $100,000,000. Even on the Portage plains there are indications of waning under this method. They can grow the straw there, but the wheat is not filling properly. This condition under present methods can only go from bad to worse, and when you have depleted the soil in this country what have you left?

"In Rivers I was told yesterday that all the straw grown there this summer would be burned this fall. This I call simply criminal. I also saw farmers in the west burning manure. All oat straw has at least one-half the value of good hay. Yet it is burned. And this in a country which is perfectly adapted to the raising of cattle.

"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. You can get your food cheaper and the climate is better for the purpose. We have a better market, but your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Winter wheat can be grown in one-half of the country through which I have passed, and alfalfa and one of the varieties of clover in three-fourths of it. The farmers do not believe this, but it is true.

the warning which is given in the above should be carefully heeded. Alberta should be content to stay behind the two provinces to the east in the total grain yields for many years, if by getting alongside them it has to sacrifice her ultimate interests, as Prof. Shaw points out is being done where grain-growing is considered everything.

The Bridge Proposition Once More

For a question that has been almost constantly under discussion for between three and four years, that of the high level bridge between Edmonton and Strathcona is in a delightfully mixed up and uncertain state. Some two years ago the people of the two cities agreed to the expenditure on the traffic deck of certain sums. It was to cost in all $275,000, this sum to be contributed by the municipalities and the two governments.

But the negotiations with the railway did not have to do with the traffic deck project alone. Certain very important matters relating to the general question of the C.P.R. entrance to Edmonton, such as the crossing of a number of the city's leading streets, were dealt with in the agreement which was drawn up. Here lay one of the chief causes of the confusion that has resulted. The Saturday News has all along maintained that the question of the traffic deck and the general question of C.P.R. entrance should be kept wholly separate. There was no good reason for covering both in the one agreement. If we want a traffic deck on the high level bridge, we should make a bargain for it in the same way that any business concern would that goes into a partnership arrangement. It is simply a question of paying our proper share of the total cost of the undertaking. We could never hope to get off with less in any case.

But the C.P.R. for very obvious reasons, has insisted on making the bridge partnership scheme dependent on its getting such a general entrance agreement as it desired from Edmonton. It had its way with the council and when the bargain was patched up it was found that while everyone wanted to go on with the traffic deck proposition, there was very serious opposition to the concessions which it was proposed to make in connection with the crossing of the streets. Whether this fact was responsible or not, the negotiations lapsed

In the meanwhile the demand for improved facilities for crossing the river kept increasing. For a long

facilities and the C.P.R. agreed to have an estimate prepared as to what the cost would be. Again there was a long silence lasting over four months. But within the last week we have heard again from C.P.R. headquarters and the information is vouchsafed that instead of getting the high level traffic facilities for $275,000, as was thought all along, the cost will be $586,046.

That is the sum which will have to be provided by the two municipalities and by the provincial and Dominion governments. We are, besides, I presume, to have the privilege of arranging for the contribution of that sum to the high level bridge scheme, only on condition that we agree to let the C.P.R. into Edmonton on the terms set forth in the bargain concluded by the council last spring.

In view of this later development I am more firmly of the opinion than ever that the two questions must be kept apart. We shall have to pay for the privilege of having a traffic deck on the bridge in the cold cash and it is absurd to expect Edmonton to make other concessions. The problem before us is to decide whether we want the partnership arrangement at all. The people of both cities undoubtedly want to have general traffic pass between the two on a high level. But there might be such a thing as paying more for these facilities than they would be worth.

When the $275,000 was arranged for it was unquestionably with the idea that actual high level communication would be provided for, not a cross between high and low level. But now we most of us learn with surprise that this could never have been obtained for that sum, even in conjunction with the railway company's project. If this is correct and the new figures are quite reasonable as some of the engineers who have been consulted are quoted as saying they are, it simply means that those who have been acting in our behalf have either been working in the dark themselves or have kept the essential facts of the problem from the people.

What has been the use of wasting all these years in talking about high level communication and allowing the present disgraceful conditions to remain, only in the end to find that we shall have to pay more than twice as much for what we want as nine hundred and ninety nine persons out of every thousand thought we should.

There was only one good reason why the two cities should ever have taken up the question of having a traffic deck on the railway bridge. They assumed that it would mean a large economy. If it does not, why should we not have been informed that effect at the very first?

It should not be forgotten that there are large disadvantages in the partnership arrangements. Traffic would be safer and pleasanter away from the railway. The C.P.R. bridge will be further west than a separate bridge simply to connect the two cities would be built. What we want to know then is just what it would cost to build a separate structure that would be in keeping with our requirements. If we are determined to have high level communication strictly along the lines of the present plans, how much would it cost to provide it with another bridge? It would clearly be worth a few thousand dollars more to have it thus arranged for than in conjunction with the railway. Before they go any further in the matter the councils of the two cities should have as accurate information on this point as it is possible to obtain.

But we have already the estimates of engineers before us which leads us to believe that we can secure communication that will be quite good enough for all practical purposes for many years to come at a less cost than we would have to pay the C.P.R. Plans were prepared last spring for bridges at Sixth and at Seventh streets. As that at the latter street would be at a higher level it would be more satisfactory. It would be built on a level with the flats above the E. Y. and P. Railway.

Seventh street would be carried across Saskatchewan Avenue by a supplementary bridge. The roadway to the main structure would pass directly in front of the new parialment buildings. Traffic would be provided for only on the upper level of the bridge with a roadway thirty feet wide. The cost of this would be $456,000. This is $140,000 less than we would have to pay the C.P.R. for the privilege of using its bridge, while it must not be forgotten that in the sum named by the railway, the cost of approaches is not reckoned. To what would this bring the total? Then there are the concessions in respect to the general entrance question as well. We have been frequently reminded that we are asked to make these largely because we are being given a place on the C.P.R. bridge and they must be considered as part of the payment which Edmonton is making.

On the other hand, we would not receive the $100,000 from the Dominion government for the separate structure, though the average man finds it a little difficult to understand why the government should give that sum, which, it is definitely stated is for the benefit of the municipalities and the district about them not for the benefit of the C.P.R., in the one case and not in the other. The distinction is based purely on a technicality. But even if we did

Continued on page 4

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Home and Society.

(Continued from page 5)

were the fortunate prize winners Following supper Miss Forsythe and Mr. Baldwin sang some delightful songs much to everyone's enjoyment.

Mrs. Jones was the enterprising hostess of a babies' party on Wednesday, when I hear the very youngest set looked radiantly lovely, and their proud mammas exceedingly pleased with them.

Thanks be, this littlest set isn't out in opposition as yet to us of the present generation, otherwise we should have to look to our laurels.

Everyone was very much shocked to hear of Mrs. Turnbull's accident at the Union Presbyterian Church picnic to Fort Saskatchewan on Monday. In the confusion generally incident to such affairs of boarding the train, her left foot slipped between the car and the platform, with the painful result of a sprained ankle with some of the smaller bones broken.

On the arrival of the special in Edmonton, the Westward Ho Ambulance conveyed her to her home on Sixth street where though suffering a great deal, she is now resting as easily as the painful nature of her injury will allow.

No one who knows of Mrs. Turnbull's absolute devotion to all charitable enterprises, can fail to realize what a blank her temproary rest cure will mean to many causes; but at last we can congratulate ourselves that the accident has necessitated her taking an enforced and very necessary rest, and that it will enable her hosts of friends to show her to whatever small extent their appreciation of her ever-ready sympathy and help.

Golfers, and other friends of "Bob," most intelligent of water spaniel pups, and incidentally the property of Mr. J. Bell, will send a sigh and an honest "Sorry, sporty little pup," to his memory, when they hear of his death by accident while out duck shooting early in the week. He was an honest intelligent, thorough-going gentleman was this promising pup, could scent a golf ball any old distance, and retrieve them in a way to make a caddie blush for his sins and shortcomings. To repeat that he and his master were the most devoted of pals, goes without saying. Dog lovers will not blame me that I here quote three stanzas of a fine sentiment to his memory, for after all, isn't it worth something to have been an honest faithful pup?

"On every side I see your trace;
Your water-trough's scarce dry:
Your empty collar in its place
Provokes the heavy sigh.

"The cats that feared, their hearts are high,
The dogs that loved will gaze
Long, long ere you come passing by
With all your jovial ways.

"Your honest face, your winsome ways,
Haunt me, dear little ghost
And everywhere I see your trace,
O well-beloved and lost."

The Bishop of Calgary and Mrs. Pinkham announce the engagement of their third daughter, Madelon Violet Jean, to Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald Hume Crowe, only son of the late Robert Hume Crowe, of Moyreisk, County Quin, Clare, Ireland.

Dr. and Mrs. Blais are back in the city after an extended visit to the Coast.

Peggy

The Hammered Old Brass Electric fixtures and the Art Glass Domes are the most popular combinations found in the modern home of today. We have a good stock here and more to arrive shortly. Call and see our new lines. Burnham-Frith Electric Co., 18 E. Jasper Ave.

The ladies of Edmonton have long wished for a good teacher or demonstrator who could give them instructions in art needle work or embroidery. One of the best demonstrators from the East is coming in the interests of the Belding Paul Co.; she will be in Edmonton about two weeks and will give free lessons in needlework. We understand that Miss Richardson (at Little's Stationery Store) carries all the materials necessary and has ordered an extra large stock of new stamped goods, etc., for these lessons.

A Student of Sociology

Continued from page 4.

of that they're left to these here nursegirls to bring up, with the only idea of a gentleman before 'em represented by a New York cop—Gee! It's a wonder to me they don't all turn out wild Indians!'

"Been in town long?" asked Bradley, by way of bettering his acquaintance.

'In a way, yes,' said the other. 'Been here ever since Christmas, sort o' takin' a vacation from trampin'. I've had a job up to yesterday.'

'Wish I had!' said Bradley plaintively.

'Well, ye could have if ye'd known how.' 'I got mine by heavin' a pavin' stone through a millinery winder. Just picked it up off the street and chucked it as straight as I knew how at a Merry Widder hat on the smirkin' face of a wax lady down on 23rd street. Hit her square on the smile and busted the glass to smithereens.

'That ought to have sent ye to the island,' said Bradley.

'That's what it did,' laughed the new-comer. 'I got my six months all right! But, seein' as that's what I was after, there was'nt no kick coming from me. The rooms over there on the island ain't much to brag about for size; but they're derned sight more comfortable than the vestibules of office buildings, and ye get three square meals a day while you're there; and when February comes along ye don't have to lie awake all night pounding yourself to keep from getting froze. I don't mind being on the road in spring and summer time; but when the winter comes any well managed jail's good enough for me. The only trouble is the rotten company ye keep, and ye needn't have any more to do with the rest of the blokes over there than ye want to. I didn't accept no social attentions from none of them all winter long.'

'That's a good idea, that,' said Bradley, as if he had never thought of it before. 'Just picked up a stone and heaved it through a plate glass winder, did ye?'

'Sure!' said the other. 'It's the shortest way out o' trouble. What's the use of suffering in the streets all winter when board and lodging can be had free for a two-second job like that? Only ye got to be careful what kind of a winder ye choose. They's winders and winders, my boy, and don't ye forget it!

Ye don't wan't to smash the plate glass front of a jewellery store or a bakery.'

'Why not?' asked Bradley, interested at once. It had never occurred to him that there were any nice distinctions in the art of window smashing.

'They don't bring the results,' said the other. 'First place, take the jewellery store., the Judge'll get the ice in his mind that ye was after pearly necklaces, and diamonds pins, and such-like truck, and the first thing ye know ye'll be railroaded into the criminal classes and sent up the river for ten years, disgraced forever. Ye can swear all ye've a mind to that ye was innocent of any such sinful design; but it won't help ye—there's the paving-stone settin' on top of a four hundred-dollar watch, and the side-walk full of plate glass and rubies and rhinestones, peachin' on ye as a hardened malefactor. The law's got ye red-handed in spite of all ye can say.'

'I guess there's something in that,' said Bradley. 'The evidence is all agin' ye.'

'There's from five to ten years at hard labor in it,' retorted the other—'five beautiful summers in jail at the very least that might a been put in in the woods, or on the country roads, feeding your spirit on the smell of the roses, and listening to the twittering of the birds. There's enough in it to make ye lose all the joy of living for five long years, when all ye really wanted was a decent home and a warm bed and three meals a day over the cold spell.'

'I can understand that,' assented Bradley; 'but what about the bakery? I don't see why breaking a bakery winder wouldn't bring as good results as a millinery.'

'It rouses too much sympathy for ye, that's why,' said the other, with a positiveness born of conviction. 'The Judge takes another tack this time. He says to himself when the evidence is all in, "This poor feller was hungry, and the sight of them pies and cakes in the bakery winder was too strong a temptation. Maybe I'd a done the same had I been in his place. We'll just fine him ten dollars, and if he ain't got the money blame me if I don't pay it myself!' Or else some other kind hearted bloke sittin' in the courtroom passes around the hat, and it being Christmas time everybody from the cop up to his Honor loosens up his wad and chips in, until they raise eleven dollars. They pay your fine with ten of them, and hand you over the other one, and send ye out to one square meal—and a winter of derned lean picking ahead of ye!'

'No, sir, the millinery winder is the best. They was made for sufferers like us. The Judge knows that no hobo wants to steal a Merry Widder hat, and he can't make up his mind that a last season's straw with a tired ostrich feather onto it, marked down from ninety-seven dollars to fifty-five, has been an overwhelming temptation to a man's stomach. Them there birds that the women wear on their heads ain't good enough eating to tempt any man that I ever met, no matter how hungry he was; so the feller at the bar gets what's coming to him as a suffering D.D.'

'D.D.?' cried Bradley.

'Yes,' said the other. 'I don't mean a preacher of the Gorspil, but a drunk and disorderly.'

Bradley simled inwardly. Surely he was in luck to alight so early in the game on so promising a specimen. There was copy enough in this fellow to run through a number of Sunday specials. 'You've got the thing down pretty fine, it seems to me,' he said after a moment. 'I guess you must a been on the road sometime. I don't think I'd ever thought of those fine points.'

'Oh, well,' said the other wearily, 'being a tramp is a science, like everything else ye undertake to do in this world. There's the right way and the wrong way to do everything there is to be done, and, as far as tramping is concerned, if ye only settle down to think the thing out, if ye've got any kind of a brain pan at all, there's no reason why ye shouldn't figger out a plan of operations that'll carry ye safely over the hard places. Ye got all the time there is to do your thinking in.'

To be continued next week

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The Saturday News

Vol. IV — EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1909 — No. 38

A Tale of Development with a Warning

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"The most difficult of all the provinces to deal with has been Alberta, owing to the large percentage of winter wheat that was winter killed, the land being reseeded to spring wheat or oats. Again, the hail damage in Alberta was wide-spread and severe. The weather, on the whole, however, was very favorable and Alberta had a splendid crop. At seeding time the acreage in winter wheat was reduced from 104,956 acres to about 85,000, and this was again reduced by hail to about 81,000 acres.

"The average of the yield is high, being 29 bushels or a total of 2,349,000 bushels. In passing it might be stated that the man who inspected the Alberta winter wheat last year for the Free Press came within less than half a bushel of the actual yield, according to the threshers returns, and the same man did the work this year.

"Spring wheat at seeding showed an acreage of 304,000 as against 212,677 in 1908, but this is reduced by hail and it is not likely that more than 300,000 acres will be actually cut. The average for spring wheat in Alberta has been placed at 25 bushels per acre, giving a total of 57,00,000 bushels. This leaves Alberta with a grand total of 9,849,000 bushels.

"Oats.--At the time of seeding the acreage of oats was 820,000, or almost double that of 1908. This acreage has been reduced by hail probably four or five thousand acres. The average yield will be around 40 bushels, giving a total of 32,600,000 bushels.

"Barley.—The acreage in barley was more than doubled and even with a liberal margin for hail damage there would be 182,000 acres cut. The yields of the grain varied very considerably, 31 bushels to the acre being a fair average, and a number of fields went as high as 40 bushels. The total yield will be 5,842,000 bushels."

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A comparison with the returns for 1908 shows a remarkable advance. As pointed out by the Free Press, there was considerable winter killing in the winter wheat area of Southern Alberta. But the excellent returns from this grain in the more northern part of the province, where the farmers are only beginning to grow it on any large scale, has had the effect of neutralizing this loss to some extent. Last year the total winter wheat yield was 3,093,422 bushels. We are quoting the provincial government's figures. The decrease is thus less than 750,000 bushels. On the other hand there is a large gain in spring wheat. The total in 1908 was 4,001,503 bushels while in 1909, according to the Free Press, it is 7,500,000.

But it is in oats, to which the farmers largely resorted on account of the lateness with which the season opened, that the most striking gain is made. The total in 1908 was 15,922,974, according to the government, so that if the Free Press figures are correct, the production has been more than doubled.

In 1908 the total barley yield was 1,949,164. There is a considerable difference between this and 5,842,000.

—

The progress which Alberta is making as a grain-growing province is well illustrated by going back a few years. In 1898 for instance the total wheat yield of what is now Alberta was 874,835 bushels. And that was in a year when the average per acre was higher than it has ever been since. The increase in eleven years has been thus more than ten-fold.

As for oats, in 1898 the total yield was 1,734,197. The average per acre reached the very large figure of 44.50 But the total of 1909 is nearly twenty times that of 1898.

Barley went 279,826 in 1898, less than one-twentieth of this year's production.

But of course eleven years is a long time in the history of a country like ours. Let us make a comparison with a more recent year, taking as in the case of 1898 an exceptionally good year, 1905. The total yield for spring wheat then was 1,617,505 and of winter wheat 689,019, a total of 2,306,524, less than a third of this year's crop. The total for oats was 9,514,180, considerably less than a third of that of 1909. For barley it was 1,773,914, which stands in about the same proportion as the figures for oats.

These are remarkable figures. But there is every reason to believe, with reasonable good fortune, that 1910 will show by all odds the greatest development that has yet taken place in a single year. A member of the staff of this paper, who recently travelled from Edmonton south to the boundary, expressed himself as astonished at the amount of new land that was being brought under cultivation. He was certain that the acreage would next year be at least doubled.

Alberta does not aspire to be exclusively a grain growing province No other part of the west has given more heed to the warning against putting all its eggs into one basket. The figures above quoted show but one phase of its agricultural activity. But as a record of growth it is doubtful if they have a parallel.

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As to its possibilities of expansion and as to the need of keeping to the same line of development that most of its farmers have followed in the past, the testimony of Prof. Thomas Shaw, than whom there is no greater agricultural authority on the continent, may be quoted. On returning from his recent trip through the Canadian West as a member of a party of editors, Prof. Shaw made a statement, which reads in part:

"With regard to the settlement of the west. I would say that it is only well begun. I HAVE ESTIMATED THAT IN MANITOBA ONE-TENTH OF THE LAND HAS BEEN BROKEN. IN SASKATCHEWAN ONE THIRTIETH AND IN ALBERTA ONE ONE-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH. I AM SATISFIED THAT IN ALL THREE PROVINCES GRAIN CAN BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY UP TO THE SIXTIETH PARALLEL, and in the years to come your vacant lands will be taken at a rate of which you have at present no conception. We have enough people in the United States alone who want homes to take up this land. These are people who have lived on the prairie and who want to continue to live on the prairie. The chief movement from the United States will be from Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota and Dakota.

"What you must do in Western Canada is to raise more live stock. When you are doing what you ought to do in this regard, the land which is now selling for $20 per acre will be worth from $50 to $100 per acre. It is as good land as that which is selling for more than $100 per acre in the corn belt. As an illustration of the number of cattle you have at the present time in the Canadian west I may say that you have one cattle beast to 166 acres and one sheep to 1,064 acres.

"The system of farming which is being practised in the country is simply indefensible. What I see in Canada is a large number of agriculturists growing one crop year after year and selling it without the slightest apparent thought of the impoverishment of the land. If the farmers of the west had to buy back in fertilizers what they took out of the soil in 1908 in wheat alone, it would cost them $50,000,000. If you would include all the crops of that year it would amount to almost $100,000,000. Even on the Portage plains there are indications of waning under this method. They can grow the straw there, but the wheat is not filling properly. This condition under present methods can only go from bad to worse, and when you have depleted the soil in this country what have you left?

"In Rivers I was told yesterday that all the straw grown there this summer would be burned this fall. This I call simply criminal. I also saw farmers in the west burning manure. All oat straw has at least one-half the value of good hay. Yet it is burned. And this in a country which is perfectly adapted to the raising of cattle.

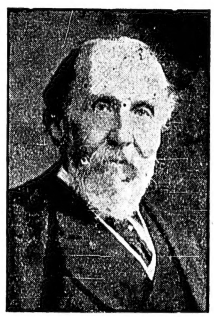
"I would sooner raise cattle in Western Canada than in the corn belt of the United States. You can get your food cheaper and the climate is better for the purpose. We have a better market, but your market will improve faster than your farmers will produce the supplies. Winter wheat can be grown in one-half of the country through which I have passed, and alfalfa and one of the varieties of clover in three-fourths of it. The farmers do not believe this, but it is true.

"You cannot speak too strongly with reference to the grave mistake of impoverishing the soil of this country. It is a privilege to be alive and to lift up one's voice against it."

—

It should be noted that the sixtieth parallel, up to which Prof. Shaw says grain can be successfully grown, is the northern boundary of Alberta, 465 miles north of Edmonton. But because we have such possibilities, it is all the more imperative that the warning which is given in the above should be carefully heeded. Alberta should be content to stay behind the two provinces to the east in the total grain yields for many years, if by getting alongside them it has to sacrifice her ultimate interests, as Prof. Shaw points out is being done where grain-growing is considered everything.

This Week's Visitors



SIR CHARLES RIVERS WILSON, President of the Grand Trunk Railway.

MR. C. M. HAYS, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway and President of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

There arrived in Edmonton on Wednesday evening two men who have played a large part in the history of Canadian development during the past decade and a half. When Sir Charles Rivers Wilson became the official head of the Grand Trunk system in the middle nineties, it was in a bad way. Its stocks were a by word on the English market and the experience of the Old Country investor with them had damaged Canadian credit for many years. He was chosen to bring about a reorganization process and one of the first steps was to place in the general manager ship a successful American railway man, Mr. Charles M. Hays, who soon set to work to make great changes. The old Grand Trunk became rejuvenated. Its service was improved and the public at large and the shareholders were given new confidence in it. A half dozen years ago it undertook to provide a new transcontinental for Canada and since then the name "Grand Trunk Pacific" has been one to conjure with in the west. A few weeks ago communication between Edmonton and Winnipeg was opened up and it was over the new line that Sir Charles and Mr. Hays are to leave on Friday evening. Thursday was spent in inspecting the work to the west of the city. On arrival they were met by a representative deputation of citizens and shown about the city. Naturally they were very much interested in, and gratified with the progress being made by a community which occupies so important a place on their system. On the special train with Sir Charles and Mr. Hays were a party composed of E. J. Chamberlain, vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific; William Wainwright, second vice-president; Lady Rivers Wilson, Miss Jean Adams, of New York, Miss Clara Hays of Montreal, and Miss Hutton, H. Deer, assistant secretary at London, and Messrs G. A. McNicoll, Pacific coast purchasing agent, John W. Loud, freight traffic manager; J. E. Dalrymple, assistant freight traffic manager; Dr. J. Alex. Hutchinson, chief medical officer of the G.T.P.; William McWood, master car builder; J. F. Cork, official photographer and Messrs D. E. Galloway, N. Kinsell a and A. L. Loucks.

The Bridge Proposition Once More

For a question that has been almost constantly under discussion for between three and four years, that of the high level bridge between Edmonton and Strathcona is in a delightfully mixed up and uncertain state. Some two years ago the people of the two cities agreed to the expenditure on the traffic deck of certain sums. It was to cost in all $275,000, this sum to be contributed by the municipalities and the two governments.

But the negotiations with the railway did not have to do with the traffic deck project alone. Certain very important matters relating to the general question of the C.P.R. entrance to Edmonton, such as the crossing of a number of the city's leading streets, were dealt with in the agreement which was drawn up. Here lay one of the chief causes of the confusion that has resulted. The Saturday News has all along maintained that the question of the traffic deck and the general question of C.P.R. entrance should be kept wholly separate. There was no good reason for covering both in the one agreement. If we want a traffic deck on the high level bridge, we should make a bargain for it in the same way that any business concern would that goes into a partnership arrangement. It is simply a question of paying our proper share of the total cost of the undertaking. We could never hope to get off with less in any case.

But the C.P.R. for very obvious reasons, has insisted on making the bridge partnership scheme dependent on its getting such a general entrance agreement as it desired from Edmonton. It had its way with the council and when the bargain was patched up it was found that while everyone wanted to go on with the traffic deck proposition, there was very serious opposition to the concessions which it was proposed to make in connection with the crossing of the streets. Whether this fact was responsible or not, the negotiations lapsed

In the meanwhile the demand for improved facilities for crossing the river kept increasing. For a long while it has been recognized that the present bridge was altogether inadequate and but for the attempt to make a deal with the C.P.R. the two cities would long ago have proceeded with a project for another bridge. When towards the close of 1908, the interurban electric line was placed in operation, the situation became fraught with the greatest danger and inconvenience. Last spring accordingly the question of building a purely traffic bridge was taken up. The municipal and government engineers went to work and elaborated several schemes, which were in due time presented to the public.

But the citizens had not had time to give these proper consideration when the C.P.R. was heard from again. Mr. Peters came to Edmonton and fixed up another agreement along the same general lines as that under discussion before. To this the writer of this department of the Saturday News took very strong exception. He maintained that it was a poor bargain from the city's standpoint, that the whole question of C.P.R. entrance should be left to the railway commission and that the high level bridge scheme should be made the subject of separate negotiations.

But the council followed in the course of its predecessors. It stated what it wanted in the way of traffic facilities and the C.P.R. agreed to have an estimate prepared as to what the cost would be. Again there was a long silence lasting over four months. But within the last week we have heard again from C.P.R. headquarters and the information is vouchsafed that instead of getting the high level traffic facilities for $275,000, as was thought all along, the cost will be $586,046.

That is the sum which will have to be provided by the two municipalities and by the provincial and Dominion governments. We are, besides. I presume, to have the privilege of arranging for the contribution of that sum to the high level bridge scheme, only on condition that we agree to let the C.P.R. into Edmonton on the terms set forth in the bargain concluded by the council last spring.

In view of this later development I am more firmly of the opinion than ever that the two questions must be kept apart. We shall have to pay for the privilege of having a traffic deck on the bridge in the cold cash and it is absurd to expect Edmonton to make other concessions. The problem before us is to decide whether we want the partnership arrangement at all. The people of both cities undoubtedly want to have general traffic pass between the two on a high level. But there might be such a thing as paying more for these facilities than they would be worth.

When the $275,000 was arranged for it was unquestionably with the idea that actual high level communication would be provided for, not a cross between high and low level. But now we most of us learn with surprise that this could never have been obtained for that sum, even in conjunction with the railway company's project. If this is correct and the new figures are quite reasonable as some of the engineers who have been consulted are quoted as saying they are, it simply means that those who have been acting in our behalf have either been working in the dark themselves or have kept the essential facts of the problem from the people.

What has been the use of wasting all these years in talking about high level communication and allowing the present disgraceful conditions to remain, only in the end to find that we shall have to pay more than twice as much for what we want as nine hundred and ninety nine persons out of every thousand thought we should.

There was only one good reason why the two cities should ever have taken up the question of having a traffic deck on the railway bridge. They assumed that it would mean a large economy. If it does not, why should we not have been informed to that effect at the very first?

It should not be forgotten that there are large disadvantages in the partnership arrangements. Traffic would be safer and pleasanter away from the railway. The C.P.R. bridge will be further west than a separate bridge simply to connect the two cities would be built. What we want to know then is just what it would cost to build a separate structure that would be in keeping with our requirements. If we are determined to have high level communication strictly along the lines of the present plans, how much would it cost to provide it with another bridge? It would clearly be worth a few thousand dollars more to have it thus arranged for than in conjunction with the railway. Before they go any further in the matter the councils of the two cities should have as accurate information on this point as it is possible to obtain.

But we have already the estimates of engineers before us which leads us to believe that we can secure communication that will be quite good enough for all practical purposes for many years to come at a less cost than we would have to pay the C.P.R. Plans were prepared last spring for bridges at Sixth and at Seventh streets. As that at the latter street would be at a higher level it would be more satisfactory. It would be built on a level with the flats above the E. Y. and P. Railway.

Seventh street would be carried across Saskatchewan Avenue by a supplementary bridge. The roadway to the main structure would pass directly in front of the new parialment buildings. Traffic would be provided for only on the upper level of the bridge with a roadway thirty feet wide. The cost of this would be $456,000. This is $140,000 less than we would have to pay the C.P.R. for the privilege of using its bridge, while it must not be forgotten that in the sum named by the railway, the cost of approaches is not reckoned. To what would this bring the total? Then there are the concessions in respect to the general entrance question as well. We have been frequently reminded that we are asked to make these largely because we are being given a place on the C.P.R. bridge and they must be considered as part of the payment which Edmonton is making.

On the other hand, we would not receive the $100,000 from the Dominion government for the separate structure, though the average man finds it a little difficult to understand why the government should give that sum, which, it is definitely stated is for the benefit of the municipalities and the district about them not for the benefit of the C.P.R, in the one case and not in the other. The distinction is based purely on a technicality. But even if we did

Continued on page 4

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THE PEOPLE'S SHIELD.

The competition that was held in Calgary, August 27, 28 and 29th for the People's Shield the championship of Canada at Association football, has been quite an epoch in our history. The People's Shield, donated by the People's Newspaper, it must be admitted, is a good name for the trophy, for this is a game that may be enjoyed by anyone and requires not a big bank account to indulge in.

Association football, when well played, is pure, unadulterated clean sport of the very best kind. It is a lively, exhilarating game that brings out the best that is in a man, and is a treat to watch, affording few dull moments to players or spectators. This game calls forth the best traits in the best men that play it, and improves a man all over; for to be a proficient a man needs to have great agility, great staying power, a sound well-knit frame, a sound constitution, and he is required to exercise perfect self-control of his mental faculties with great speed and a readiness for any emergency.

Given a good referee and two good teams there is no contest that for cleanness of play, purity of sport and absence of anything shady or questionable excels it, yet the game is within reach of all those able or willing to play it.

Unfortunately the contest for the People's Shield was not this year, advertised sufficiently far ahead, either to the country at large or to the city of Calgary. The visiting teams were at some disadvantage owing to the shortness of time available for preparation, having to leave some good men behind, and besides this having little time for practice after making a long journey to the meet. Still the contest was a keen one and we are in hopes, will lead up to many more, growing in volume and interest.

The teams that did put in an appearance were the United Weston and Vancouver Athletic, Regina Victorias and Calgary Caledonians. They were drawn to play as written above, the first pair commencing on Thursday evening.

This was an interesting game but rather a loose one all through. The Celtics on the whole evidently the better team and showed much the best combination forward, improving as they went on and showing more system, being better together. They were handicapped by being out of practice, the season on the Coast terminating May 1st, since which date they have not played any matches. When in regular practice they should be a good aggregation of players and should put up a strong game. The Winnipeg team have some strong individuals but did not play so well together. The Celtics made the only score up to half time, going into the second half one goal to the good, which they improved in the first ten minutes to two goals to nil by means of a penalty.

Soon after the Winnipegs drove the ball in and this seemed to give them more heart, so they started to move about faster, with the result that they managed to squeeze the ball through the Celtic goal once more, though it only just dribbled in. Feeling still better they put a little more ginger into their play, but this evenning of things put the Celtics on their metal also, so they put in some extra work, and, being really the better team, scored once more, then were always coming through; the Winnipegs as well made some devided efforts to score, and did not relinquish the fight till the very end.

It is only fair to say that a nasty cross wind baffled both parties most materially and prevented them from doing their best, and it is probable that we did not see the best of what either team can do. They are both good teams if experienced men and played good football.

The teams lined us as follows:

Celtic -Goal, R. McCormack; backs A. McLean and W. R. Black; halfbacks, J. Knowles, T. Graham and W. Bayne; forwards, D. Pearson, F. Cruicksharks, P. Hooper, W. Robertson, A. Proctor.

United Weston—Goal, A. G. Sutherland; backs, T. Stacey and A. Little; half-backs, B. Smith, L. Creighton and Tyler; forwards, J. Meir, A. Noble, H. Bignall, C. Colvin and A. Hawker.

Referee: Mr. J. Dalgety.

On Friday night the Regina Victorias met the Calgary Caledonians. The Reginas were an unknown quantity but proved to be no greenhorns though over-matched by the Callies, who, in the end, scored four goals to nil. The Regina could not break through the defence of Callies but were always attacking and played hard right up to the last whistle. Some authorities are inclined to think that the Callies had an easy time of it, but, in this, we must differ for the Reginas were pegging in too hard for any team to take the risk of loafing against them. One of the best features of their play was, that, though the score mounted against them, they were playing harder and faster at the end than at the beginning. They put up a good sound battle against a stronger and more experienced set of men.

The Callies played a very good game all over the field and it is a treat to see so good a team, in this, a new country. The combination of the latter is good and there is no jealousy inter se, for they pass freely to each other and feed each other in the interest of getting the ball forward, not in the individual interest of any one player to shine above his fellows. This match was a very clean one with no disputes or contermps to mar the sport.

The evening was not very pleasant for spectators for part of the time it was raining and cold. This coolness did not upset the teams much but the ball became wet and heavy so made play somewhat slower.

The line-up was as under:

Regina—Goal, Bradshaw; backs, Grundy and Grant; halfbacks, Wylie McCallum and Sadie; forwards, Ferguson, Sim, McKinnon, Brown and Barnard.

Caledonians—Goal, W. Strang; backs, Ross and McKechnie; half backs, Haig, A. Strang and Petrie, forwards, Sellars, Johnston, W. Stewart, T. Stewart and Towill.

Referee: J. Cook.

The final for the People's Shield was played on Saturday evening and it was a close and exciting game all through, but resulting in a draw. The Celtics were compelled to go home, or another game on the Monday might have settled to whom the supremacy belonged. The weather on this occasion was perfect so that neither side at any time could be said to have had any advantage from wind or weather.

Both teams played splendidly and it was voted to be the best game of football ever played in Calgary. At starting the betting was 5 to 1 on Calgary, but, as the game went on, the odds dropped to even, about half way through the second half, and then it began to be apparent that the match would end in a draw.

The Celtics let out several links and uncovered a few wrinkles that had not been so apparent in their match with Winnipeg, but, as said before, the weather on that occasion was balking and deceiving. At first the Callies supporters expected them to win and so did most people, but the Celtics showed too much combination and science for an easy victory to be recorded against them. Their team consisting of seven Scots and four Englishmen, the latter being Pearson, Hooper, Knowles and Graham, was somewhat changed from the team that met Winnipeg, Payne going to right half back, Risk not in the match against Winnipeg played in Payne's place at left half and Dargie played left forward instead of Proctor. This change seemed to improve the team work. Two old Callies McLean and Cruicksbanks did good work for the latter, but the Callies have picked up two first rate men this season in Haig and Sellars that are hard to beat.

It was a hard week on the Callies meeting Lethbridge on Wednesday, Regina on Friday and the Vancouver team on Saturday. T. Stewart got out of bed to go into the game on Saturday, his left leg being in bad shape and Haig was also hurt. However, the game was great and enjoyed by all.

The only time the ball passed between the posts was in the second half when the Callies just got it through but the goal was disallowed as Sellars was down and the referee had blown his whistle before the ball went through, but it was hard for the Callies to lose the goal as it was one of their own men that was down.

The Shield remains in Calgary as the Vancouver team was unable to play off. The Callies talk of going to Vancouver to give an exhibition game to try and settle the question of supremacy, as the result is unsatisfactory to both parties but it looks as if most of the responsibility rests on the trustees, who gave such little notice ahead in such an important fixture.

The teams lined up in the final were as follows:

Caledonians		Celtics
W. Strang	Goal	McCormack
Ross	Backs	McLean
McKechnie		Payne
Haig	Half backs	Knowles
A. Strang		Graham
Petrie		Risk
Sellars	Forwards	Pearson
Johnson		Cruickshanks
W. Stewart		Hooper
T. Stewart		Robertson
Towill		Dargie

Referee—Mr. John Cook.

The games were well patronized it being estimated that 1000 attended the first night, about 500 the second and 1200 or more the last night.

THE SEMI-FINAL FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ALBERTA

On Wednesday night, Aug. 25th the Calgary Caledonians met the Lethbridge team in the semi-final of the Alberta provincial shield.

The line-up of the teams was as follows:

Lethbridge—Goal, Boss; backs, Ferris and Anderson; Crawford, White and McIlvaney; Oliver, Page, Marshall, Barbour and Joyce.

Caledonians—W. Strang; Veitch and Ross, Haig, Strang and Petrie; Sellars, T. Stewart, W. Stewart, J. McKechnie and Towill. Referee, Mr. John Cook.

The game was a good one though a trifle slow at the start. The ball soon found its way to the Lethbridge end and though the Lethbridge boys played a dogged game they were over-matched from the start. Only one goal was scored in the first half though the Callies put in several hard tries which were splendidly stopped by Boss, the Lethbridge goal keeper, who was the shining light of the team. The Lethbridge team lacked the combination and pace of the Callies whose forwards seemed to be always on the ball. Their passing is rapid and accurate and they were clever with their feet. Towards the end of the second half they seemed to be getting quicker still or the pace was telling on the other team. W. Stewart retired about 15 minutes before the end of time so the Callies played out their period with ten men, still it seemed to make little difference in their aggressive style of play and they soon got the second half with four more goals to their credit, making it five to nil. Besides this several hard shots were stopped by the Lethbridge goal keeper. It was a fast game and showed the Callies to be a strong team playing football of a high class so they should be a difficult team for others to beat in the People's Shield contest. The final for the Bennett Shield will not be played with the Edmonton Caledonians till the contest for the People's Shield has been played off, a situation that should not be allowed to occur again.

The draw for the People's Shield is Celtics of Vancouver and United Weston of Winnipeg to be played Thursday night and the Victorias of Regina v Calgary Caledonians (the holders) on Friday night. The winners of these two games will meet Saturday for the Association Championship of Canada. The Celtics have a good team but they are rather out of practice and the Winnipeg team is rather an unknown quantity here so far. The Callies will probably prove too much for Regina so they will most likely be in the final with the winners of the first series.

DUCK SHOOTING.

It is becoming more apparent each year that the close time for ducks should be advanced at least to September 7th or even the 15th would do no harm. This year by all accounts there has been an indiscriminate slaughter of flappers or young ducks not able to fly and not big enough or old enough to fly.

These young birds offer no kind of mark for the gun. The real sportsman ignores the flappers and lets them alone but only succeeds in leaving them for the poor sport or those who wish to record a bag.

These young ducks can be driven up to the end of shallow lakes and murdered in droves, and, in some cases, are not even carried home after the slaughter. This state of affairs is becoming more or less of a scandal and is becoming a grave reflection upon us as a community.

We rejoiced in the prohibition of spring shooting when the birds were off to their breeding grounds but we have retained a worse evil. Let us agree to have the close time for ducks extended to the time when they can fly, when the second or late broods can more or less take care of themselves.

(Continued on page 4)

What the Press Agents Say.

While in Seattle recently the management of the Empire Theatre made arrangements with Mr. Pantages of the Pantages Circuit whereby the Empire circuit and Pantages circuit are affiliated, and in future all attractions that apprear in any of Mr. Pantages' theatres on the Coast or elsewhere, will appear at Calgary and Edmonton first.

The first act for this week is "Cordua and Maud." This act is coming to Edmonton direct from New York. They were booked by Mr Richard Pitrot known as the "Globe Trotter," when he was on one of his periodical rambles in search of European attractions. They were at the Theatre of Novelties, Barcelona Spain, before arriving in New York.

Owing to the acts having to make Spokane in time for a Sunday matinee, it has become necessary for the Empire to open on Friday, and the re-opening night September 3rd will be a delightful surprise to the patrons, as the opening bill is a whirlwind. It is more in the nature of an experiment than anything else, and if Edmonton will support high class attractions such as we will have to offer, then there is not an act in vaudeville to-day that cannot be procured. It is strictly up to the people—if they want high class bills, they will certainly get them as long as they support them.

Among those who arrived this week from the north were Mr. McNab, the veteran Hudson's Bay Co. inspector, Mr. T. P. Kelly, Miss Katharine Hughes, provincial archivist, Mr. Ed. Nagle, the well-known fur trader and Mr Frank Smith, mining engineer.

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THOSE WHO WALK ALONE.

Women there are on earth, most sweet and high,
Who lose their own and walk bereft and lonely
Loving that one lost heart until they die,
Loving it only.

And so they never see beside them grow
Children, whose coming is like breath of flowers;
Consoled by subtler loves the angels know
Through childless hours.

Good deeds they do; they comfort and they bless
In duties others put off till the morrow;
Their look is balm, their touch is tenderness
To all in sorrow.

Betimes the world smiles at them as t'were shame,
This maiden guise, long after youth's departed;
But in God's Book they bear another name—
"The faithful-hearted."

Faithful in life, and faithful unto death,
Such souls, in sooth, illume with lustre splendid
That glimpsed, glad land wherein the Vision saith,
Earth's wrong's are ended.

—Richard Burton in the Century.

In the London Daily Mail there is a discussion going on at the present time on the question "What is the right age to marry?" the topic being inspired by the statement of Miss May Sutton, renowned lawn tennis champion, who last week again demonstrated at Niagara her right to the coveted title, that she had cancelled her engagement because she considered no woman should marry before the age of twenty-five.

The day following the Countess of Cardigan entered the lists to warn women "never to marry too young."

Argument and discussion are as the breath of life to the English, be they men or women, and it is not surprising that so eminent a writer as Mrs. Staunard, (John Strange Winter) should be drawn into the fray to see justice done to the opposing party in the conflict.

In these days of emancipation for women along so many lines, when marriage is too often spoken of as a hated bond, a matter of convenience, and the man himself, his love and his life's work are the last things considered, Mrs. Staunard's words have an especial significance. Indeed so thoroughly do I concur with them, so wise do they seem to me, so thoroughly all womanly and right, that I cannot find it in my heart to even paraphrase them. Read what she says for yourselves.

"Sir,—I feel that to-day there will number many among your readers who will diametrically disagree with the opinion of Lady Cardigan as to the right age at which we ought to marry.

"Can Lady Cardigan, or even a champion tennis player, go one better than Nature? I doubt it. It is the fashion to-day to cry out about marriage, to regard it as an antiquated, obsolete custom, only really necessary for the benefit of Colonies and family estates. But that is wrong. We were made, all of us, to marry; and those of us who, for some reason best known to ourselves, do not, or cannot, marry are, to put it mildly, making a mistake or are unfortunately placed. Most women, and all men, are more truly happy when they are married, and the sooner they marry the better chance of happiness they will have.

"I not only believe in boy-and-girl marriages, but I believe they are practically the only marriages. And I am the more firmly convinced as I progress on my journey through life that, in the event of second marriages or late marriages which have been delayed for good reasons, those who do marry should be within at most five years of each other in age. Only yesterday a lady told me quite seriously that men ought to marry women much younger than themselves because women age more quickly than men. She could bring no special evidence to bear on the argument, but was possessed of a general idea to that effect.

"I believe that Lady Cardigan herself married when she was well over thirty, and it must not be forgotten that she married a hero, and also that he only lived for ten years. Marriage, in the usual experience, is for a longer time than this; it is for life. I venture to say, therefore, that Lady Cardigan is not in a position to speak personally. I should not touch upon this point if she did not cite her own marriage as an instance. I feel quite sure that if Lady Cardigan had daughters of to-day she would be aware that now-a-days a girl in her teens knows her own mind very well indeed.

"At the same time I cannot forget that my grandmother and my mother-in-law were both married at eighteen—one man being twenty-two, the other twenty-one; both had large families, and both retained the unswerving affection of their husbands to the day of their death.

"I some years ago asked a friend of mine who had married when he was twenty-one a girl of seventeen how he felt about early marriages after his experience of fourteen years. He thought for a minute and then he said: "Well, it might have made a difference, but nothing on earth could give me back those fourteen years."

"No, no, Mr. Editor, in marriage let there be no binding up of wounds, no forgiving and forgetting, no patching up of bygone mistakes. But let marriage be what it was meant to be in the beginning—the perfect union of perfect love. If this were the rule, and there were not so many mercenary considerations brought into the marriage question, we should have little work for the divorce courts. Fathers and mothers would be nearer of an age to their children, and therefore more sympathetic to them.

John Strange Winter."

I suppose there was never a question yet that hadn't two sides to it. Nor ever a rule that hadn't exceptions that could be brought forward to disprove it. I have known some early marriages that were out-and-out failures, but I lay the fact more to the character of the young people concerned, than to any fault of their having decided early in life to travel in double harness. They were either one, or both, simply inadequate creatures, married or single, and that's all you can say about it.

Strange as it may seem, I have more faith to-day in the general judgment of young people than I have in that of their elders—that is along matrimonial lines. If the first err in being too impressionable, and spring more from impulse than the grave nature of the case would seem to warrant, mature judgment as surely takes too much thought of the "what he has," and the advantages that will accrue from such a match, when all that should be considered is do they love each other—not even will they be happy. For happiness is an elusive will o' the wisp. Today it is here darting in and out of the sunshine, tomorrow

(Continued on page 5)

Young Albertans, No. 23

Photo by Burk

Ernest Hillman, 104 Cliff street. Age 1 year

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BORN.

Hayes—On August 23, to the wife of J. O'Neill Hayes, Edmonton, a daughter.

Campbell— To Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Campbell, Edmonton, on August 28, a son.

Personal Notes

Lord Strathcona has accepted the invitation to visit Edmonton on his return from the Coast. The following sketch from Toronto Saturday Night is exceedingly well done:

"Nearly four centuries, to be exact 397 years ago, Juan Ponce de Leon looking the world over for the fountain of youth stumbled across that peninsula now known as Florida. Urged onward by the thought that waning years could be arrested; that fleeting life could be made to mark time, an ambition which in these dull, prosaic days appears weird and fantastic, de Leon, the Spanish nobleman, goes down through the centruies as one of the world's great discoverers.

There was just one thing amiss in the reasoning of Juan Ponce de Leon. He was astray as to the location of the fountain of perpetual youth. He should in place of holding a course south-west from Spain, have turned to the northward. He should have plunged into the North country, for surely the 'fountain' has been found. Have we not now the discoverer again among us?

"Lord Strathcona, in his nintieth year, crosses the Atlantic for the purpose of visiting Winnipeg where he will be tendered the honorary presidency of the Selkirk Exhibition Association and attend the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. From Winnipeg he will probably travel on to the Pacific Coast. Just a flying visit to see how matters are progressing west of the great wheat centre, and then back to London he will go, a mere matter of twelve thousand miles or so for the round journey. Nothing for a man of eighty-nine,—when he has found the fountain of perpetual youth.

"Seventy-one years ago Donald A. Smith entered the employ of 'The Company,' and as Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company he is on the job yet. The Red River Rebellion is a long w ay off, as one spans an ordinary life, but Smith was on the ground at that time, ripe even then with the experience of over a quarter century in the Northwest.

"He is asked by the interviewer in Montreal if he intends resigning the Canadian High Commissionership? Resign! Why bless your heart, why should he? And in my mind's eye I can see him press kindly the shoulder of the youth who has put the question.

"Lord Strathcona says that he does not expect to live for ever, but as yet he has not felt the manifold duties of the High Commissioner ship. For my part I dowbt if that man will ever grow old; and why should he? We can illy part with men of his heart and his open mind.

"Back in that Northland Donald Smith discovered the fountain of youth. He found it by the river, in the forests, on the plains. He lived the life and breathed the air that makes for a sound heart and good red blood.

"Ponce de Leon discovered a peninsula of sand, water oaks and fever. Smith did better than this, for more than any other man he has helped develop half a continent.

—

The Prince Albert Daily News says: "When the C.N.R. built into Prince Albert they named the first station, before they reached Prince Albert. Davis, after Senator T. O. Davis, and when they built into Edmonton they named the first station before they reached that city Oliver, after the Hon. Frank Oliver. The station Oliver, unlike its namesake, has never developed. There isn't even a loading platform there, or at least wasn't a few months ago. Davis, however, has grown and prospered like the Green Bay Tree, and boasts of a loading platform, a cattle yard, an elevator, a post office and an increase in population of one. Senator Davis has now such a lead with his town that he expects to have a metropolis, with electric street cars, by the time that Frank Oliver's place is electing its Village Council."

—

Hon. John Yeo of Prince Edward Island and Hon. F. Thomson of New Brunswick were two Edmonon visitors last week.

—

Mr. Henry Uxkull, a son of Baron Uxkull, the Russian nobleman who spent some time in Edmonton two years ago, paid a business visit to the city this week. He is a lieutenant in a Cossack regiment and participated in the Russo-Japanese war.

—

Mr. Richard Barbridge, managing director of Harrod's great departmental stores, London, England, and Mr. A. H. Doer, one of his business associates, spent the end of last week in Edmonton.

—

Rev. Father Goussard was consecrated in Winnipeg last week as co-adjutor-bishop of Athabasca, advancing years making it necessary to relieve Bishop Grouard, who has spent forty-seven years in the north, of part of the burden of work. The venerable bishop and his future associate are both in Winnipeg and will go on to Quebec for the meeting of the Plenary Council in September.

—

Mr. D. R. Wilkie, president of the Imperial Bank, and Messrs Wm. Ramsay, Scotland, and Peleg Howland, Toronto, directors of the bank, paid a business visit to Edmonton at the first of the week.

—

Mr. H. Carlton, cerealist of the U.S. department of agriculture, is making a tour of Alberta.

—

Rev. E. E. Marshall, Pastor of McDougall church, has returned after a two months' absence at the Coast, greatly benefitted in health.

—

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Medical Association in Calgary last week, the following officers were chosen: President, Dr. H. R. Smith, Edmonton; first vice president, Dr. Egbert, Calgary; second vice president, Dr. Mewburn, Lethbridge; third vice president, Dr. Archibald, Strathcona; fourth vice president, Dr. Rush, Leduc; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Cobbett, Edmonton.

—

The University of Alberta offered for competition at the recent matriculation examination five scholarships of $50 each. They are known as the John A. MacDougall Scholarships, as they were donated by Mr. John A. MacDougall, M.P.P. of Edmonton. These have been won by the following candidates in order of merit: Margaret S. Rogers, of Lloydminster (Strathcona Collegiate Institute); Milton Brown, of Edmonton, (Edmonton High School); W. Hudson Scott, of Strathcona (Strathcona Collegiate Institute); C. Y. Weaver, of Edmonton (Alberta College); Geo. H. Holmes, of Calgary (Western Canada College.)

Athletics

Continued from page 2

THE GOLF AND TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

The last of this and the first of next week will see the provincial golf championship meeting on the Edmonton links. The latter are in splendid shape and with a big entry keen contests are looked for. Shaw, Hague, Wilson and Downey are among those who will represent Calgary. The Calgary Herald calls attention to the fact that Mr. Downey, when in form, is one of the best players in Canada. When he was in Florida and playing steadily he entered in the big tournament there and from a field of 154 competitors won seventh place, his opponents being the great golfer Travis and others of such high class. Calgary will also be well represented at the tennis tournament which takes place at the same time.

A NEW CRICKET RECORD.

Details are now available of the last England-Australia test match. As reported, it was a draw. Australia made 325 to England's 352 in the first. In the second Australia declared with five wickets down with the score 339, England responding with 104 for three wickets. Bardsley, for Australia, for the first time in a test match, made a double century, 136 and 130. Sharp, for England, made 105, Hutchings 59, Rhodes 66 and 50, and Fry 62 and 35.

Bardsley is 25 years of age. According to the London Daily Mail it was not until he was in the 90's in his second innings and the opportunity of setting up a world's record seemed to offer itself that Mr. Bardsley was at all shaky. At 91 he put up a ball through the slips which must have gone into Rhodes's hands had he been standing finer. Then at 95 he shaped wretchedly all through an over from Mr. Carr.

To further shake the batsman's nerves Mr. Gregory generously trying to help his young partner out of his suspense ran himself out in trying to steal a second run. Consequently a pause in the proceedings, and Mr. Bardsley stood fidgeting at the wicket until joined by his captain. Then, however, he quickly got those three necessary runs, and the ground re-echoed with the well-earned applause. It was a grand performance, and Mr. Bardsley deserves every word of praise he gets says the Mail. Mr. McDonell at Adelaide in 1884 scored 124 and 83 in a test match, while the late Arthur Shrewsbury scored 106 and 81 at Lord's in 1893. These are the nearest approaches to Mr. Bardsley's record in test match cricket.

—

Kent's victory over Leicester assures that team the county championship. They also won in 1906.

A GREAT RIFLEMAN

Alberta should recognize that it has among its citizens a man who appears to be the best rifle shot that Canada has yet been able to lay claim. Sergeant McInnis of Strathcona, after being a very dangerous competitor for the King's Prize at Bisley, earlier in the summer, has won the Governor-General's prize, the blue ribbon of the Ottawa meeting, for the second time. This is the first occasion on which the trophy has ever been captured twice by the same man. The sergeant's previous win was in 1907. He will go again to Bisley next year and as youth and enthusiasm are still on his side we may hope still to be able to append the letters "G. M." to his name.

There is little new to note in the Western Canada baseball situation. Medicine Hat has cinched the pennant by inflicting a series of crushing defeats on Edmonton's tale-enders. Once on Monday, 1—0, twice on Tuesday, 7—1, 3—1, and twice on Wednesday, 8—3, 9—5, is the sad tale up to the time of the preparation of this department. Otherwise the league stands about the same. Calgary hasn't been doing so well but is safe in third place. Up to the present the heart-breaking contest for fourth place has failed to arouse the expected degree of interest.

COVER POINT.

The Bridge Proposition Once More

(Continued from page 1).

lose this $100,000, we would be ahead as far as actual cost goes.

Then there is the difference in what we would get for our money to consider. According to Mr. Chalmers, of the government engineering staff, the C.P.R. bridge would be 150 feet above the river and the civic structure 110. How much is this extra 40 feet worth to us? How does the amount of accommodation for traffic on the two structures compare? All these are matters which should be clearly determined.

An effort is being made to make the new proposition aptear easier by suggesting that 50 per cent of the outlay could be quite properly charged to the street railway. But as this will not lessen the amount of money that the city will have to find for the undertaking, it only clouds the issue to introduce this consideration. What we want is a straight comparison between the cost and the advantages of the two schemes, that of going in with the railway and that of building an independent bridge. But there are those who will hold that we cannot afford either at the the present stage of our growth. If we are not greatly mistaken, Mayor Lee when the estimates for the separate bridge were obtained last spring declared that the undertaking would be so expensive as to be out of the question. But, as has been pointed out, the C.P.R. proposal involves a much larger outlay.

It is very foolish to suggest, as is being done, that opposition to the acceptance of the C.P.R. terms is dictated by any feeling of hostility to that railway. It is a question simply of which will pay us best, to come to an agreement with the C.P.R. or proceed independently.

JASPER.

THE JEANNE RUSSELL COMPANY AT THE EDMONTON OPERA HOUSE.

The attraction for the first half of the week was the Jeanne Russell Company, in "The Flag of Truce." This is a new offering and was well received by the large sized audiences each night. It is a drama a little after the order of "Way Down East," in so much as it portrays the simple home life on the farm. But taking place, as it does, in the civil war period, many opportunities are given for startling climaxes. Miss Jeanne Russell, in the leading role, Annie Hewins, gives a very finished performance, and is without doubt one of the most capable actresses that visit us; Ray Brandon, cast as an old man, and Lionel Swift, as Tom Hewins, gave Miss Russell good support. Mr. Howatson had a very unpleasant part to portray, but gave a good rendering of the villain. The comedy was furnished by Mr. Kelly and Miss Dorsey. The attraction for the end of the week will be "Northern Lights," and should be well worth seeing.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT—ALBERTA COLLEGE.

Lessons will be resumed on Wednesday, September 1st, in piano, violin, singing, pipe organ, and the theory of music, including rudiments, harmony, counterpoint and musical history. The musical director, Mr V. P. Hunt, may be consulted at any time during the day and will be pleased to advise all persons desiring tuition, or information regarding the same, also to make appointments for lessons. It will be advisable for former students and intending new students to call early so that hours for lessons may be arranged to suit all, as many applications for the same have already been received.

Miss Violet Smith, B.A., who will have charge of the vocal department has arrived at the college and may also be consulted regarding singing and voice culture. Miss Smith is a specialist in voice building, breathing, the proper placing of the tones, and the interpretation of songs, and is an experienced teacher, having filled important positions in different cities in Canada and the United States, also a teacher in St. Margaret's College, Toronto, and will prove a great acquisition to the vocal department of the college. The new violin teacher, Miss Gertrude M. Fennell, a graduate of Cologne Conservatory, is a lady who comes thoroughly equipped with an European training and is a solo violinist and also a pianist of marked ability, and will have charge of the violin department including the ensamble classes.

Miss M. Maguire, resident piano teacher at the College will also have charge of the Strathcona branch and will be at her studio in Strathcona to meet parties, to arrange for lessons in all branches of music.

Special classes for children are being arranged and parents wishing information regarding these classes will consult with Mr. Hunt, or the principal.

It is of primary importance that children are properly taught and the first year of tuition is by all means the most important. The methods are uniform, from the primary to the graduating grades and pupils starting in this school will have no undoing or disappointment should it be necessary to remove in the course of lessons.

LABOR DAY RATES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announce in connection with Labor Day, rate of fare and one third for round trip. Tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 6th with final return limit Sept. 8th. For full information apply to any agent.

Make no change in business. Do not buy or sell a rooming house. Do not buy mining stock. Do not buy a lot, a farm, a ranch, or make a lease without first consulting de Grants.—Advt.

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LABOR DAY

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THE MIRROR

(Continued from page 3)

you find it where the shadows are deepest in the hands of pain, and work, and agony of soul. And if I had a dearly-loved daughter to-morrow who stood at the crossing of the ways, there love and pain and poverty—and there a respectable, conventional so-called desirable union, I should say "take the first, dear child, there lies the only way."

Aside from the beauty and romance of early marriages every one must recognize what obvious advantages the two laboring TOGETHER for the home must mean.

The girl begins where her mother began—not miles ahead of where she left off. She learns to appreciate the proper value of labor, unselfishness, love, money, children. She gains too a steady unswerving loyalty and passionate devotion to the husband whose joys and sorrows, successes and failures she has shared since the day she took his name, "for better or for worse." Married before they had either of them a past, silly or sinful to forget, they start fair and square, their future in their own hands. People may point as they will to young mothers, "old before their time," to use a popular expression, but I'll venture to affirm the mother referred to would sooner have the satisfaction of the children and the love, than the cold smooth, calculating face of the perennially youthful married—old or single woman.

I never pick up a paper to read of this and that "desirable" or fashionable wedding, but I give a sigh for the outcome. Marriages are made in heaven, not "arranged" in this world. And the boy-man who goes into raptures over his girl-wife, or addresses verses to her eyebrows and the color of her hair, has a twenty to one shot over him who at forty offers "a home and a long bank account, with what remnants of a damaged heart as he is still possessed of.

Elinor Glyn writing on the subject advises marrying into the life one likes—"the man," she says, "one may easily forget." Many men can bear testimony that this advice has been followed out, long before this worldly-wise woman ever dreamed of tendering it.

At twenty-five both men and women are set in their ways, and instead of marriage being a union it becomes a tug-of-war. What youth will laugh over, twenty-five will see action for a divorce in. Love in a cottage at twenty becomes hell on earth at thirty.

A great many cases in history and romance might be cited to point my moral and adorn this tale, but you have only to open your eyes and look around you to realize its truth. Of course there are cases where duty and unselfish love demand that both sons and daughters should forego the joy of being married early in life. Such instances are, however, among the big tragedies of life, and are not to be confounded with single blessedness by choice by any manner of means.

How infinitely poor Lady Cardigan's advice is, can be shown in hundreds of cases of the popular girl and belle of her town, left stranded high and dry in the end, having played too long with love. When she had finally found out her own mind, others had had time to reconsider theirs.

It is possible you see to pay too big a price for the title of champion lady tennis player of the world.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con
A Stander-By

You will not be denying the appropriateness or timeliness of an article on how young a woman should marry, when I tell you that on the 15th and 16th of this month, there is to be an Old Maid's Convention (I am quite serious) held in the Thistle Rink when thirty old girls are booked to meet in solemn conclave to discuss ways and means of capturing a man. I have heard such tales as that they even use love-philters to attain their purpose; hireing maids to so dope old bachelor's and widower's coffee, etc. That they entertain at teas and muffin struggles to lure a man on to his doom. That they employ Look Out Committees to spy out desirable parties (I should like to write it parties but it doesn't look right). That in fact they generally appear mad to get a man, short, tall, fair or dark, or just common medium it doesn't matter, and you may see for yourselves on those dates that the almost unanimous opinion of these kittenish spinsters is that every person should annex a man the sooner the bettter—for their chances.

Bachelors and marriageable men generally had better keep a weather eye out during the next fortnight for there be dark and secret schemes afloat for their subjugation. Naturally everyone is going to attend the sittings of this novel council—the old maids and bachelors to see what fate has in store for them, the married set to see what they have missed by taking time by the forelock—any that may be left, out of curiosity. Then too will they see Tom Thumb's Wedding, said to be the cleverest child play and performance on the stage. No less than 350 children take part in it and if you want a foretaste of what it will be, if you watch hard enough the Saturday evening before, in one of the big shop windows you will see the bridal party drive up in an auto, pass quickly up under a canvas canopy, take their places at the wedding breakfast table, and eat—actually eat—the magnificent collation while you wait. There's going to be a stir all right, all right, and Miss Stevens of New York is going to be in it, and the Y.W.C.A. back of it. There is talk too of a half-holiday on Thursay the 16th for a matinee performance but this has not yet been decided.

—

Dr. H. C. Wilson returned Saturday morning from attending the Medical Association meeting in Winnipeg.

—

Mrs. Herbert Dawson returned on Saturday with her family from a delightful summer's outing spent at their cottage at Gull Lake. I heard one young girl who enjoyed her hospitality declaring that there was no one in the world who knew how to give her guests a finer time than this very popular hostess, and that she actually wept when her parents wrote for her to come home.

Gull Lake is yearly becoming more popular. I see that Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth and their small daughter, Marian, are home again after a month's sojourn at this pretty spot.

—

The Cooking Lake Campers seem disposed to linger longer than most over their holidays, the Scotts, the Morris's, the Coopers and other habitueés of the Lake, having made no move as yet to return.

—

Mr. and Mrs. Jack O'Neil Hayes are rejoicing over the birth of a winsome daughter, born a week ago on Sunday.

—

Dr. and Mrs. Hislop are other proud parents, an infant daughter having arrived nearly three weeks ago.

—

Mr. Jack Anderson was able to be out again on Tuesday, when everyone was glad to welcome him to his old familiar haunts.

—

Mr. and Mr. Graves have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elise Winnifred to Mr. W. S. Heffernan, formerly of Guelph, now a successful young business man of Edmonton. A great many friends will extend congratulations on the happy announcement, both Miss Graves and her fiance being well-known and much-liked among the younger set.

—

I hear rumors of the removal to Winnipeg of one of Edmonton's bank managers, but wait for corroboration to announce it.

—

There was a little gathering of four engaged girls one day last week, when they drank tea and had a merry chat over each other's respective choices, and exchanged confidences on the best way to devil lobster and other toothsome but unwholesome dainties, and what each was going to choose for her wedding gift for "him," etc. A pleasant, happy, hopeful little party with love's young dream, for the presiding genius and all the joys of a lived-happily-ever-after existence for a topic of conversation.

—

Mrs. Ewing leaves about the middle of the month for Banff, where she will occupy the Lafferty cottage for a few week's holidays. Her brother-in-law, Sheriff Harvey of Orilla and his son have been Mr. and Mrs. Ewing's guests during the week.

—

There will be a House Shower in the new Y.W.C.A. building, 526 Third street, this Friday, 3rd Sept. A committee will be in attendance all day from 10 a.m. to receive all donations.

—

Miss Pat Matheson, the bride-to-be of next week, has had rather more than her share of showers, both linen and otherwise, during the past few days. Miss Elise Graves giving a handkerchief sprinkle in her honor on Tuesday, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Lane one on Mrs. W. S. Robertson's verandah on Wednesday, Mrs. Bob. Robertson another on Thursday, and Mrs. Garnet Morris yet another on Saturday, so that the week has been a mad whirl of teas and presents for this popular girl.

Tuesday's affair was an exceedingly pretty one, the cosy rooms of the Graves residence being well-adapted for entertaining, and quantities of flowers adding their touch of beauty and color.

Mrs. Graves and the young hostess received at the entrance to the drawing-room, the former in a handsome gown of soft grey, with lace and silver gauze ornamentation and touches of royal blue velvet, Miss Graves charmingly frocked in an embroidered Japanese pink silk robe, with long satin and cream lace garniture. Miss Matheson wore dainty white, a pretty embroidered lingerie frock, with a black hat with touches of red. The guests

(Continued on page 8)

A Student of Sociology

By John Kendrick Bangs in Chicago Record Herald

(Continued from Last Week)

'Yes, I suppose we have,' said Bradley. 'The only trouble with the thinking is that ye can't think reason into it anyway ye look at the profession,' the other went on, gazing gloomily down at his wet shoes. I' been at it off and on for a good time now, and I'm getting tired. What do ye get out of it, anyway?' he added fiercely, turning and looking Bradley squarely in the eye. 'There ain't any money in it. I ain't found any millionaires in the businesss What is there, then? Independence? Some fellers think they get independence out of it; but when it comes down to cases ye ain't independent at all.

'To begin with, ye got your stomach bossing ye around all the time, ordering ye to go out and forage for food, rain or shine. 'Gol dern ye!' it says. 'What in blazes do ye think you're doing sitting around here in the woods all day long dreaming of beefsteak and mashed potatoes? Ye can't stuff me with dream food!' it says. 'So just get up on your hind legs and hustle! If ye ain't back here inside of two hours with a ham sandwich and a couple of fresh eggs for my breakfast, I'll give ye such a pain under your weskit ye'll be yelling for an ambylance!' That's what your boss, Mr. Stomach, says to ye three times a day, and that there freedom ye been b-agging to yourself about all night as ye lay on your back counting the stars up in the sky, begins to look like two cents on the dollar.

'Then, when you're walking along the road, whistling and singing because everything's so fine, and it's so nice to be independent and living the life of elegant leisure, all of a sudden ye come to a turn in the road, and ye run across a half a dozen men and boys a-working in the fields, the sweat running down off their fore heads, toiling and grunting and carrying all the outward and visible signs of slavery in plain sight; and the idee sweeps over ye that when night comes they can go to bed satisfied because they know they've been doing something for somebody else; and that freedom of yours, which only means that when ye work it's only for yourself, and that ye never did the first thing for anybody else on this little ball of grass and water, tastes kind of sour in your mouth, and if ye can swaller it all, it sets on your heart like a plate of cold waffles, chilling your whole system, and making ye envious of every common, ordinary little gray jackass ye see hitched up to a cart doing something that's worth while.'

I guess our kind ain't much good in the world,' sighed Bradley.

'Much ain't the word,' retorted the other. 'We ain't any good in the world, not even to ourselves! I been in the perfesh for going on ten years, and until I pulled that rubber ball out of the fountain for little Lord Chestyfield over there I hadn't lifted a finger to help a living soul. I tell ye, I'm dead sick of it all, and if I could I'd chuck it to-morrow and go back home!'

The fellow's voice shook as he spoke, and Bradley's mood became sympathetic.

'Home!' he said eagerly. 'You don't mean to say you've got one, do you?'

'Yes,' replied the other, 'I've got one; but it's been a good ways off my beat for more years than I like to think. It's down in Pennsylvania, about six weeks walk from where the roads is right for walking. I got a father and a mother and a couple of sisters out there, and the last time I heard from them they was just waiting for me to come back and begin all over again, and no questions asked. I ain't never had much of a liking, though, for that Prodigal Son idee, and and I've been ashamed to go back. If I thought the old man would meet me and fall on my neck the way it ought to be fell on, and give it to me good and hard for wasting my life, and instead of killing off the fatted calf that belongs by rights to the rest of the family, would just give me a hired man's job and let me earn my claim to a square meal, I'd go in a minute'!

'Maybe he will,' suggested Bradley. 'You never can tell.'

'Yes; but ye know the women folks wouldn't,' sighed the other. 'They'd have a reception committee down at the depot to welcome me home, and hot buckwheat cakes for supper, and fried chicken by the ton for dinner, and all the neighbors called in to meet the boy that had decided to live in. I tell ye, my friend, I've got no end of nerve; but I ain't nervy enough to stand for that'.

The man was silent for a minute, and what seemed to Bradley to be a wistful look came into his eye. Then he shook his head roughly, as if trying to shake out the memories that were rising in his mind.

'Haven't got the rhino, and my motor's in the repair shop,' laughed the other 'It costs money to travel and my present assets come to two suspender buttons and a nickel.'

'Say—er—what did your say your name was?' asked Bradley, an idea coming into his mind.

'Don't know as I said,' replied the other. 'But there's no reason why I shouldn't. I ain't ashamed of it. Them as used to know me called me Jim Cooper; but, Lord save us! it's been years since anybody has cared whether I had a name or not!'

'Well, say, Cooper,' said Bradley, drawing up a little closer to his new acquaintance. 'I been thinking about what you said about the weak point in this life of ours being that ye don't never do nothing for nobody, and it's the blithering truth. It's that that makes tramping a rotten unsatisfactory line of business, and maybe you'll gimme a chance to put a little spice into mine by letting me do something for you. What do you say'?

Cooper turned and gazed steadily into Bradley's eyes for a moment, as if mistrusting that he had heard aright. 'Well, I don't know,' he replied, with a short laugh. 'I don't scarcely know what to say. I'm willing enough to oblige ye; but what is it ye think ye can do for me?'

'I've got fourteen dollars put by,' said Bradley, 'and I was thinkin' maybe, if it would help you to get back home to your folks, ye wouldn't mind—er—well, just borrowin' it till ye felt we could pay it back. I don't need the money just now, and I ain't likely to for sometime.'

'Do you mean it?' demanded Cooper, a strange light coming into his eyes.

'Never meant anything more,' said Bradley. 'I ain't got it with me; but I can get it, and it would make me happy to feel that for once I had been some good in the world to somebody else. I—I—well I don't like to think of a feller bein' a tramp for the want of a few dollars to get back to a good home with.'

'It'll bear some thinkin' over, old pal,' said Cooper after a pause. 'It's mighty good of ye; but ye see ye dont know me anv more'n I know you, and I can't help thinkin' may be ye might be sorry ye gave me the money to-morrer. I'm a hobo, all right; but I ain't a second story man breakin' into another feller's sympathies with a hard luck tale just to sneak his wad, specially if the other feller's behaved like a pal.'

'But I'd like to do it,' persisted Bradley.

"I guess that's right, too,' said Cooper; 'but then again ye see it's all so sudden. I tell ye what will do, though. You sleep over this here loan idee o' yours, and come back here tomorrer at ten o'clock if ye still feel ye want to let me have it; and I'll think it over myself and see how I feel about takin' it. Ye see, I'd like to oblige ye by borrowin' your money; but I've got to consider my own feelin's as well. So far I ain't never owed nobody anything in the way o' spondulix, and I've always sort o' felt that maybe not owin' any man a penny was the nearest approach to real freedom we got in this country, and I ain't sure I want to change my record.

'All right, old man,' said Bradley, 'ten o'clock tomorrer be it; but I hope you'll take it.'

With this understanding the new made friends parted, and Bradley, returning to his home, removed his make-up and went to the club satisfied with the results of his first day's sociological fishing.

'There's a dozen good specials in that chap's line of talk,' he said, and he spent a good part of the night putting down on paper what he remembered of it.

It was with more than usual eagerness that Bradley sought out his bench in Madison Square the next morning. The idea that there existed anywhere in the world a man of the genus hobo who would refuse to accept a proffered financial loan, either as a permanent contribution to his welfare, or as a temporary measure of relief from untoward conditions, or would even temporize in such a matter, as Cooper had done, was something so undreamed of in his philosophy that it whetted his desire to see more of his chance acquaintance. Wherefore, with his fourteen dollars in his pocket, not in clean, crisp banknotes but in bills almost as dilapidated as himself, in order to better to carry out the illusion, he was at the trysting place a full half-hour in advance of the time agreed upon, and he found it rather impressive to note that the beneficiary of his generous offer was not there before him.

'I wonder if the fellow really means to refuse it?' he muttered to himself. 'Even granting that that tale of his about the family home waiting with its doors standing wide open day and night to welcome him was a fake, would a man of that stamp really let a chance to lay his hands on such easy money as this?

Fourteen negotiable dollars, in real money, to be had for the reaching out of his hand to take them!

Clearly that was impossible, and Bradley sat there, possessing his soul in patience, feeling absolutely assured that ere many moments Cooper would arrive. He pulled a copy of 'The Gazette' from his pocket and read over the morning news, letting his eye rest with no little satisfaction on the advertisement announcing the first of his 'eagerly awaited Studies of Life in the Shadows.' Just as he was finishing his perusal of a somewhat fervid allusion to his marvellous talents as a competent observer of social condtions, a shadow in very truth fell athwart the page, and looking up from his reading Bradley was startled to see a young man of about his own real age standing before him, clean cut, immaculately dressed, and apparently prosperous.

'You will excuse me', said the youth; 'but are you waiting here for a man named Cooper—Jim Cooper?'

'Yes,' said Bradley, a trifle disturbed by this unexpected turn of affairs. It might just be that after all Cooper, in spite of his denial was a second story man, and the youth might have come from police headquarters with a warrant for his pal. 'Yes,' he repeated; 'but what if I am?'

"I have instructions to say to you that he will gladly accept your offer of assistance if you are still willing to give it,' said the young man.

Bradley gave a short laugh. 'You will excuse my smile, mister,' he said, 'but might you be Mr. Cooper's private secretary, or are you the treasurer of Hoboe's Union Number Six?'

'I represent Mr. Cooner,' replied the young man.

'Well, I'll be damned!' ejaculated Bradley. 'Say, what kind of a game is this, anyhow? I've got Jim's money right here.' He slipped his hand down into his pocket and drew the somewhat forbidding looking roll of tattered bills out of its ragged depths. 'There it is; but I'd rather give it to Jim myself, if you don't mind,' he added. 'I may look like a Reuben, young man; but I'm a careful little jaybird, and I don't hand out my hard earned rhino to everybody who chooses to ask for it.'

'You are perfectly right,' said the new-comer, with a bland smile; 'but Cooper is too busy to come for it himself this morning, so if you don't mind going to him—'

'Delighted!' cried Bradley, shuffling to his feet. 'I suppose he's too busy packin' up his clothes.'

Here indeed was a complication that bade fair to be unusually interesting, and Bradley had now become more eager than ever to see the thing to a finish.

They walked across the park, and were shortly ensconced in two sents on a subway train bound south, where they remained until the bridge was reached. Here they alighted, and before Bradley could quite realize where he was going he found himself in the elevator of 'The New York Palladium' Building. His own paper had no more cordially hated rival.

'What is this game, anyhow?' he demanded as the elevator shot up to the roof. 'What's Jim Cooper doin' in a place like this?'

'You'll know in a minute, old man,' laughted the companion. 'And you won't lose anything by coming here. So just keep your—er—your coat on!'

'Oh', I've got a shirt,' said Bradley dryly.

They had now arrived at the top

(Continued on page 8)

You may wish to know if it is advisable to make a change in business, in love or marriage. Consult the most wonderful mediums of modern times—de Grants, 132 Jasper Ave. W.—Advt.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property Near Morinville

PURSUANT to the judgment and final order for sale there will be sold, with the approbation of a Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, at the office of The Seton Smith Co., 63 McDougall Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, by Robert Smith, auctioneer, at 2.30 p.m., the EIGHTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A.D., 1909,

the following lands and premises, namely: The North west quarter of section eight (8), Township fifty-six (56), range twenty-five (25), West of the 4th Meridian, in the Province of Alberta.

The land is situated 3 1-2 miles from Morinville, and 1 1-2 miles from a school. The soil is light, with clay subsoil. 90 acres are broken but not under crop, and the balance of the land (with the exception of the house) can be broken.

The buildings consist of a frame dwelling-house 18 x 24 feet in size 1, 1-2 stories high with shingle roof, and a small log barn. The farm is surrounded with a wire fence.

The property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid, which has been fixed by a Judje.

The terms of payment are as follows: Ten per cent to be paid to the vendor's solicitors at the time of the sale; the balance to be paid into Court to the credit of the cause within sixty (60) days from the date of the sale, without interest.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

Further particulars can be had from BOYLE AND PARLEE vendors's solicitors, or CORMACK AND MACKIE, solicitors, Edmonton, Alberta.

ALEX. TAYLOR,
Clerk of the Supreme Court.

HERE AND THERE

TO HIS CREDIT.

A woman goes out in a hat like a crate,
A man's at the bottom of that;
In a pair of tight shoes that play hob with her gait,
A man's at the bottom of that;
She gives a red dab at her cheeks and her lips,
She obeys fashion's dictates and wipes out her hips
And all through the season entrancingly trips,
A man's at the bottom of that.

A woman goes out in a peek-a-boo waist,
A man's at the bottom of that;
She is padded in spots and in spots she is laced,
A man's at the bottom of that;
Her eyes are cast down when she goes anywhere,
She has flounces to burn and rats in her hair,
And she knows how to blush at an overbold stare,
A man's at the bottom of that.

She reads Laura Libby's each tale, just because
A man's at the bottom of that;
She wears her silk stockings when out in a gale,
A man's at the bottom of that;
She goes to the matinee in her glad clothes,
With brow like the lily and cheeks like the rose,
Just to be in the promenade after the shows,
A man's at the bottom of that.

Sometimes you will find one that knows how to cook,
A man's at the bottom of that;
Whose voice has a lilt like the song of a brook,
A man's at the bottom of that;
She has a nice home, not a polly and cat;
She is too busy to care for the mat.
She has a sweet baby all dimpled and fat,
A man's at the bottom of that.

If a woman is good or a woman is bad,
A man's at the bottom of that;
If a woman is weeping or if she is glad,
A man's at the bottom of that;
If she makes a home happy and fixes the grub,
Or she's just a gadder and nuts on a club,
There is something dead wrong, you can bet, with her hub,
A man's at the bottom of that.

—J. M. Lewis, in Houston Post.

—

It is a curious turn that has come to the world of late which causes the mere man to be blamed for everything. Perhaps it's his mismanagement that has made all this trouble. How will things be when the ladies obtain votes? But in justice to the ladies it is because the men so often muddle things that I am rather in sympathy with the idea of women having votes. For, if we consider the position just a minute, how would the average man like his free will to be so limited, that just when he was sufficiently interested in a subject to take a hand in it, or right a wrong, that at the crucial moment he found himself without the power to move or that he had no right under the constitution to assert himself. In our travels, when we have been aliens in a foreign land, this is just how we have found ourselves on certain occasions. Had, in fact, to take our medicine, swallow it and say we liked it

This is just what bothers intelligent women evidently. They have problems of their own, rights and wrongs of their own, which we men, not being bothered with, do not take sufficient interest in to try and put straight. Some of us know that when we put on a new woollen undershirt in the fall it pricks and itches, or the skin becomes so irritable we can't wear it. So we either put something smooth between ourselves and the offending undershirt or do not wear it anymore. Well, it's just this, if this happens to a man he worries about it and tells everybody how annoying it is, which bit of news probably does not interest the neighbors to whom it is told. And if the aforesaid contretemps happens to a neighbor, and he tells it to us, we are not a bit interested, think he's a bore or wonder why he doesn't straighten out his own itches without bothering other people with them.

—

It looks to me that this is much of the situation that the ladies find themselves in. If they have a grievance or a trouble, or something oppresses them, they have no direct way of getting out of trouble except by going and asking a man or a body of men who may be interested or may not be so. If a lady friend has a garment that irritates, as aforesaid, she must get out of the trouble someway, but she is not to bother her male friends or relations with it, unless they feel like it. It has been said that any good man is usually willing to save a nice woman from every other man but himself. Women are far more often at the mercy or in the power of men than is apparent at first glance.

"If a woman is good or a woman is bad,
A man's at the bottom of that."

—

It took many years of hard labor and a great deal of effort to amend the Factories Act in the British Isles, so that women inspectors of mills and factories could be placed in control or have supervision over the departments in which women worked. It was a case of justice to women that should have been so apparent to any intelligent body of men that no debate upon the subject should have been necessary, and the bill should have passed in ten minutes as soon as read, but it wasn't without a struggle. Who got it through? The women. Now there are other things need doing for the benefit of women, so why not let them have the power to right their own wrongs, thus better the world and save us denser males a lot of trouble. In not wishing women to have power to legislate for women we are making for ourselves a lot of trouble in opposing them, and failing to see they may take a lot of work off our shoulders. Man is not usually so slow in looking after his own interests.

—

The only real argument I can ever remember to have heard, against votes being granted to women, is that women shouldn't have votes because they shouldn't.

—

Is the above argument masculine or feminine?

—

There are many other places besides mills and factories in which women should be supervised by women instead of by men. Good men may have control over men and women, but there is too great a loophole for evil always open when bad men masquerading as decent beings, have too much control over a body of women. Wrongs have been perpetrated, and immorality engendered and condoned, long enough, so if the remedy is simple, easy or effective by giving votes to women who will attend to these matters then let them have votes. When my sister or my daughter goes out in the morning I should feel more comfortable, as regards either or both, if I knew that their own sex was looking after their welfare till they returned.

—

As I, in my feeble way, understand it the movement for women suffrage is one of the movements of the day and is going to succeed sooner or later so why oppose it. It will do infinitely more good than harm, and at any rate the women cannot make a very much worse job of running government than the men often do and they might improve us. If the real and private history of one of our elections was written, as it actually occurs, without being painted and puttied to deceive the devil, we should be feign to confess that it is not an edifying exhibition of men and morals. Can the women worsen this much. Alberta and most Western provinces or States were not in early days very select places of abode, but the advent of decent women was one of the greatest factors in cleaning them up and making them more habitable, so why shy at a greater quantum of petticoat government?

—

One argument I have found it hard to get over, is, that suppose I have already brilliant, refined wife or sister or both who have friends of the same kind and they know more about history, politics, science and the science of government or things in general than I do, why should they not be allowed to give the country the benefit of their talent? I would like to ask another question: "Are not these women, if born and reared in the country, far better to vote in the elections than a bunch of ragged, dirty bohoes recently arrived and that cannot even talk the language?" Stand on the upper deck of an Atlantic liner and size up some of the supposed superiors of our best women and then tell us what you think of it.

—

It would seem that votes for women means a square deal for women. It has been said that lots of women do not want votes. Neither do lots of men and many who do vote have to be dragged up to the poll, and are wobbling until the last second as to how they will vote.

—

They swing from one side to another in bunches and are seldom very reliable. Few members can say they are elected till it is all over. Can the women make it any worse. But to be really honest we must say they might make things really better.

J.C.O.

—

Dr. J. W. Gregory, of Glasgow University, Scotland, has spent the past few days with his cousin, Mrs. Wm. Heatley of Clearwater. Dr. Gregory left home last March, and visited India and Australia before coming to Western Canada. He is studying the geology of the country in the interests of his University.—Leduc Representative.

—

Mr. W. H. McDermott, agent of Revillion Bros. at Fort St. John, who reached Edmonton last week has gone on to Ontario for a visit.

Great Removal Sale *of* Pianos

WE MOVE OCTOBER 1st

To New Alberta Block, 422 Jasper Avenue West

WE desire to open the new store with a fresh new stock, and have bought a large consignment of pianos which are now en route to Edmonton. This makes it necessary to close out every piano and organ now on our floor before we move.

Our schedule of discounts will do the work quickly, and the announcement of this sale will arouse the keenest interest among those who are in need of a piano.

The pianos offered in this sale are our regular stock of standard high-grade makes, and will bear the closest scrutiny. **The Autonola,** "King of all Player Pianos," **New Art Bell, Lachner, Bachman,** and other reputable makes, comprising the largest and choicest selected stock in western Canada.

Marvellous Discounts Applied to Every Instrument on Our Floor

have reduced the price in many instances to LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE, and makes the investment equal to putting money in the bank.

A Large Assortment of Standard Organs ranging from $25.00 up

No other house in western Canada has ever attempted our present offering in QUALITY AND VALUE GIVING, and early shoppers will have the advantage of a large and varied stock to select from.

The steadfast purpose of this house has always been to maintain an establishment strictly reliable. THE MASTERS PIANO CO. is known throughout the west as A HOUSE OF ABSOLUTE INTEGRITY, and out of town customers can place their orders by mail with the utmost confidence. We guarantee satisfaction in every instance or the money will be cheerfully refunded.

Sale begins Saturday, Sept. 4th and closes Thursday, Sept. 30th.

THE MASTERS PIANO Co.

236 JASPER AVE. W., EDMONTON, ALTA.

AFTER OCTOBER 1st, THE NEW ALBERTA BLOCK, 423 JASPER AVENUE W.

By-Law No. 228

A by-law to provide for the raising of the sum of $13,000.00 for the purpose of providing the estimated amount of the proportion to be borne by the Municipal Street Railway Department of the cost of paving part of First street and constructing street railway thereon.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton has under due authority undertaken the paving of First street from where the Canadian Northern Railway Company's tracks cross said street to the south side of Vermilion Avenue, and the laying down of street railway tracks in conjunction therewith and the purchase of the necessary materials;

AND WHEREAS it has been duly estimated that the cost of said works will be the sum of $27,000.00 of which sum the sum of $13,000.00 shall be paid for by special assessment, the sum of $1,000.00 by the Municipality at large, leaving the sum of $13,000.00 to be borne by the street railway for cost of pavement of that portion of said street which will be between two lines parallel to and six inches equally distant on each side from the outer rail of said railway and for the rails, and other materials required for the construction thereof;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a debt of $13,000.00 be created and that the said sum of $13,000.00 should be borrowed for the purposes aforesaid by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and that the said sum should be made repayable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor, and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be repaid at the end of the said period (an equal annual sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually;

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised assessment Rolls is $23,569,470.00.

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the city, exclusive of local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the power of the city to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large is $1,244,463.15 of which no part is in arrear.

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this Bylaw should take effect on the day of the final passing there of;

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purposes aforesaid in the name and on behalf of the City a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $13,000.00 and to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sums so borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of twenty years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debenture or debentures shall bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per cent per annum, and shall be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid the end of said period of twenty years (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This bylaw shall take effect on the final passing thereof:

4. During the currency of the said debentures there is hereby imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on all the rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general municipal taxes, a sum sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest, as the case may be, in each year in respect of the said debentures.

5. The votes of the burgesses for and against this bylaw shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the city on Monday, the 20th day of September, 1909, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

6. Creighton Ross Palmer, of the City of Edmonton, Insurance Agent, is hereby appointed returning officer, and for the purpose of taking such votes the said city is hereby divided into polling sub-divisions as follows: Polling sub-division No. 1 being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying West of Ninth street; polling sub-division No. 2, being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying between First and Ninth streets, polling sub-division No. 3 being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying east of First street and South of Clark street; polling sub-division No. 4 being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying East of First street and North of Clark street; and A. C. Marshall of the said city of Edmonton, accountant, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling sub-division No. 1 wherein the votes are to be polled at No. 520 Twelfth street; John H. Hodson, of the said city of Edmonton, agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling sub-division No. 2 where in the votes are to be polled at 248 Jasper Avenue West; Charles Edward McManus, of the city of Edmonton, real estate agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling sub-division No. 3 wherein the votes are to be polled at the City Hall, Fraser Avenue; and William Duncan McPhail, of the city of Edmonton, real estate agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling sub-division No. 4 wherein the votes are to be polled at No. 1230 Kinistino Avenue.

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1909, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the secretary-treasurer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this bylaw.

8. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 21st day of September, 1909, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and when the secretary-treasurer will sum up the numbers of votes given for and against this bylaw.

PASSED provisionally in Council, this twenty-fourth day of August, 1909.

(Signed) ROBERT LEE,
Mayor.
(Signed) F. M. C. CROSSKILL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed bylaw which has been introduced and which may finally be passed by the Council (in the event of the assent of the Burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the voting thereon and that upon the day, namely, Monday, the 20th day of September, 1909, and at the places namely: 520 Twelfth street, 248 Jasper Avenue West, the City Hall and 1230 Kinistino Avenue, fixed for the taking of the votes of the Burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

C. ROSS PALMER,
Returning Officer.

The Shirt That's Easy

Make a habit of buying the only comfortable kind of shirt there is—the kind the best dressed men everywhere wear for almost every wear—the kind that opens down the front like a coat—slips on or off easy—that's the

Negligee Coat Shirt

It fits far better—it wears far longer—the laundry won't spoil its looks. It really pays to

Insist Upon Getting this Brand.

Makers at BERLIN, CANADA

216

Westward Ho! College

For Residential and Day Boys

Autumn Term

begins

Sept. 10th

For particulars apply

W. H. Nightingale, B.A.
Head Master

or

Rev. R. Jefferson, B.A.
Cor. 17th St. & Victoria Ave.

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Unique situation on McDougall Avenue South

Business Men's Lunches
Afternoon Teas

Ice Creams Sundaes, and all kinds of Cold Drinks

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Meals 25c, and up.
Tickets worth $5.50 for $5.00

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Opposite C.N.R. Ticket Office

The Jasper House
Jasper Avenue East, Edmonton

$1.50 per Day

L. A. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor

WITH THE INVESTOR

The Camrose Canadian publishes this very pertinent paragraph: "A Camrose citizen sat in the rotunda of a Calgary hotel last week while a local real estate man conversed with a party of homeseekers from the east. They told him of their intention of going north and seeing the Camrose district before settling down. 'Oh,' said the Calgary man, 'you will be wasting your time. That country is frozen out every year. You can't grow anything there.' Won't it be fine in a few months to have our settlers coming direct to us over any one of the three transcontinental roads? That Calgary chap can't imitate Ananias in four places at once."

The Calgary Albertan republishes the story and, after stating that it is probably correct, adds:

"The Albertan representative who has made several journeys through the north hears of similar complaints repeatedly.

"Doubtless a conversation somewhat altered might be heard in the Camrose hotel or the Edmonton hotel, if a person listened, the only difference would be that in one instance Calgary would be knocked and Camrose would do the knocking.

"And the result is that the entire province is injured by the knocking in both cases and no single part of the province is benefitted by it.

"This sort of animosity is deplorable. The Dominion of Canada brought action against some foolish people who libelled the country by sending untruthful letters abroad. Some such action should be taken against any land dealers or others of one section of the country who endeavor to gain a point or make a sale by slandering some other district in the province."

Too strong language cannot be used in regard to the practice. While it is quite true, as the Albertan says, that there are offenders all over the province it is also true that those districts have suffered most which are some distance from the gateways to Alberta. When a man is caught just after his arrival and lied to regarding a section which he has yet to see, in the majority of cases he accepts what is told him without making further investigation. Naturally the people of the districts that have been misrepresented feel very sore when they hear of such instances. The truth is that there is not a part of Alberta which doesn't present splendid opportunities to the proper kind of man and it is the poorest kind of citizenship to represent the facts as otherwise. Boost your own locality as much as you like but don't knock the others. Any section is apt to have an off year. No one can guarantee continuous good fortune anywhere. But experience has shown that nowhere in Alberta can a stretch of five or ten years be productive of anything but prosperity to the farmer, on whose prosperity that of everyone else in the neighborhood depends.

A construction outfit went out from Wetaskiwin to Hardisty this week and the statement is made that work will be rushed on the seventy five miles of steel which remain to be laid to complete the C.P.R. short line from Strathcona to Winnipeg. Why this work should have been so long delayed is a mystery. If, as is believed, trains will be running over the line by Nov. 1, it will mean that the C.P.R. will be in a position to compete for the Edmonton-Winnipeg business with the G.T.P., almost from the date of inception of the latter's service. There is still the gulf between Strathcona and Edmonton to bridge but with improved interurban electric railway service, that part of the journey is no longer the nightmare that it was in the old days.

The Molson's Bank and the Traders have both opened up in Camrose, to give further impetus to the strong feeling of optimism which has dominated that lively little burg from the time that it sprang into existence, and which has been largely increased since its future as a railway centre became assured.

Mr. Reginald Brown, a well-known London financial man, visited Edmonton last week.

Mr. F. B. Smith, mining expert, than whom there is no man better qualified to size up the mineral resources of a country, has returned from Fort McMurray, emphatically of the opinion that in a few years oil will be produced in large quantities at that point. The gas well at Pelican Rapids, which was extinguished by the spring high water on the Athabasca, is burning again, Mr. Smith reports.

Mr. J. Beauchamp has purchased the International property on Kinistino Avenue, Edmonton, for $25,000. It has a frontage of 66 feet. Mr. Paul Rudyk bought the property and the two lots to the south for $3500 seven years ago.

It is expected that the flour mill, being erected by Mr. Hamelin of Montreal at Fort Saskatchewan, will be in operation by Nov. 1.

Some Alberta Recipes

As this is the preserving and pickling season a few recipes practical for Alberta may not come amiss. Especially as the imported fruits are high and many of us live far from the shops and towns and must make the most of what is at hand.

Alberta Jam.—Fill the preserving kettle about a quarter full of chokecherries, cover with water and cook till thoroughly done, adding water as it boils away.

When done fill the kettle up with rhubarb cut in inch pieces and cook till well softened. Take from the stove and rub the mass through the cullender to get the seeds out and then make a smooth pulp. Take one measure of sugar for each one of the pulp, mix and be sure to boil one hour, stirring constantly to prevent sticking. Pour into open jars, tie papers over and set away when cool as it will keep without sealing. By putting in only three quarters as much sugar it is a good jam but ought to be sealed. This will help to solve the problem of jam for the school dinners and you will be surprised how the children will relish it.

Rhubarb Preserve.—Cut four pounds of rhubarb into inch pieces; add one pound of chopped figs, one quarter pound candied lemon peel chopped fine and four pounds of granulated sugar. Strew the figs, peel and sugar over the rhubarb in a jar or enamelled vessel and let stand twenty-four hours, then boil gently for one hour.

Rhubarb Jam.—To four pounds of cut rhubarb take the two oranges Take out the seeds and juice of the oranges and cut the peel of one very thin and strew it with the pulp over the rhubarb. Add four pounds of sugar. Let stand twenty-four hours and boil one nour.

Cranberry Marmalade. — Cook berries till well done. Rub through the seive or cullender. Add one pint of sugar for each pint of pulp and boil till a little taken out in a saucer jellies.

Cranberry Catsup.—Take four pints of pulp prepared as above. Add one and one half pounds of sugar, table spoon of ground cinnamon, a teaspoon each of salt, ground cloves and pepper, pint of vinegar, stew pulp and sugar till quite thick, add other ingredients and bottle for use.

Chow-chow.—Two medium sized heads of cabbage, two large heads cauliflower, one dozen onions, one half dozen small red peppers, three quarts green tomatoes and two quarts chopped celery; chop cauliflower not too fine; chop cabbage, onions, celery and tomatoes fine, mix with one half pint of salt and let stand over night. In the morning drain good, cover with vinegar and boil one hour. Take two pounds brown sugar, two tablespoons ground pepper, two tablespoons ground cloves, one and one half just rounded tablespoons curry powder, and one pint grated horse-radish (Heintz evaporated will do prepared as for table without the vinegar), cover with vinegar, boil and add to cauliflower, etc. Boil up once or twice, put in open jars and when cool set away. This will make a little over three gallons. In absence of celery use a little more cauliflower and put in three table spoons of celery seed.

Chopped Beet Pickle.—Take equal quantities of chopped boiled beets and raw cabbage. Mix with salt and black pepper to taste. For two gallons of the beets and cabbage take one and one half table spoons celery seed, or one quart of chopped celery and one pint grated horseradish. Cover with vinegar in which two pounds of brown sugar has been dissolved and let it boil up good; pack in jars and seal. This is good for use in the spring when the beets are too old to cook readily and when made in the fall or early winter will keep a long time in open jars in a cool place.

M.J.W.

A Clover Bar Record

The Strathcona Phaindealer has the following: "The provincial record for the first field of this year's wheat threshed belongs undoubtedly to a farmer in the Clover Bar district a few miles east of this city. Last week Mr. Reynolds, who, by the way was the first to harvest winter wheat in this locality, found that it was difficult to secure seed wheat for this season's sowing, and not wishing to delay too long decided to thresh the crop recently harvested. The thresher was accordingly run into a five-acre field and the result of the first job of the season was an average yield of 35 bushels to the acre. The grain was of excellent quality and several bushels are now sprouting for the harvest next year, as Mr. Reynolds at once seeded several acres of ground he had prepared. So far as records to hand show, this is a feat that has never before been accomplished in northern farming annals as the seed for fall wheat crops must be held over one year, thus limiting considerably the acreage the average farmer is able to sow.

The wheat which Mr. Reynolds threshed is known as Closson's Red Chaff, and is the variety which was mentioned in the Plaindealer some time ago, when almost ready to harvest. A representative of this paper saw the field last Friday when the threshing had taken place and at first glance could scarcely credit the fact that the straw was from this year's crop."

By-Law No. 232

A Bylaw to provide for the raising of the sum of $6,000.00 to pay for the cost of a bridge on Kinnaird street across Rat Creek.

WHEREAS the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton deem it necessary and expenient to build a bridge over Rat Creek on Kinnaird street:

AND WHEREAS it has been duly estimated by the Council after calling for provisional tenders that it will be necessary for the purpose aforesaid to create a debt in the sum of $6,000.00:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that a debt of $6,000.00 be created and that the said sum of $6,000.00 should be borrowed by means of the issue of one or more debentures of the City for an amount not exceeding that sum and that the said sum should be made payable at the expiration of the period of eight years from the date of the debenture or debentures to be issued therefor and should bear interest payable semi-annually at the rate of four and one-half per centum per annum, and should be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be repayable at the end of the said period (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually:

AND WHEREAS the amount of the whole rateable property in the City according to the last revised Assessment Roll is $23,569,470.00:

AND WHEREAS the total amount of the existing debenture debt of the City, exclusive of local improvement debts secured by special assessment and debts by statute not to be taken as diminishing or restricting the power of the City to borrow and issue debentures on the credit of the Municipality at large, is $1,244,163.15, of which no part is in arrear:

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that this Bylaw should take effect on the day of the final passing thereof:

NOW THEREFORE the Municipal Council of the City of Edmonton duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Mayor and Secretary-Treasurer of the City of Edmonton are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow for the purpose aforesaid in the name and on behalf of the City a sum or sums not exceeding in the aggregate the sum of $6,000.00 and to issue one or more debenture or debentures of the City for such sum or sums so borrowed.

2. The said indebtedness and the debenture or debentures issued in respect thereof shall be made payable at the expiration of the period of eight years from the date of the issue of such debenture or debentures and such debenture or debentures shall bear interest payabe semi-annually at the rate of four and one half per centum per annum, and shall be repayable in such manner that the principal shall be paid at the end of said period of eight years, (an equal sum by way of sinking fund being raised annually during the said period sufficient with accumulated interest thereon to meet the principal at maturity) and the interest thereon semi-annually.

3. This Bylaw shall take effect on the final passing thereof.

4. During the currency of the said debentures there is hereby imposed and there shall be raised and levied annually a special general rate on all the rateable property in the Municipality at the same time and in the same manner as the ordinary general Municipal taxes, a sum sufficient to meet the amount of the equal annual sinking fund and the annual interest, as the case may be, in each year in respect of the said debentures.

5. The votes of the burgesses for and against this Bylaw shall be taken at the places hereinafter mentioned in the City on Monday, the 20th day of September, 1909, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

6. Creighton Ross Palmer, Insurance Agent, of the City of Edmonton is hereby appointed returning officer and for the purpose of taking such votes the said City is hereby divided into polling subdivisions as follows: Polling subdivision No. 1, being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying West of Ninth street; polling subdivision No. 2, being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying between First and Ninth streets; polling subdivision No. 3, being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying East of First street and South of Clark street; polling subdivision No. 4, being all that part of the City of Edmonton lying East of First street and North of Clark street; and A. C Marshall of said City of Edmonton, Accountant, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling subdivision No. 1, wherein the votes are to be polled at No. 530 Twelfth street; John H. Hodson, of said City of Edmonton, Agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling subdivision No.2 wherein the votes are to be polled at No 248 Jasper Avenue West; Charles Edward McManus, of the City of Edmonton, Real Estate Agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling subdivision No. 3, wherein the votes are to be polled at the City Hall, Fraser Avenue; and William Duncan McPhail, of the City of Edmonton, Real Estate Agent, is hereby appointed deputy returning officer for polling subdivision No. 4, wherein the votes are to be polled at No. 1230 Kinistino Avenue.;

7. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 15th day of September, 1909, is hereby fixed as the place where and the time when the Mayor will be present to make all such proper appointments as he may be requested to make of persons to attend at the polling places and at the final summing up of the votes by the Secretary-Treasruer on behalf of the persons interested in promoting or opposing the passing of this bylaw.

8. The Council Chamber at the hour of 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 21st day of September, 1909, is hereby fixed as the place and the time where and when the Secretary-Treasurer will sum up the number of votes given for and against this Bylaw.

PASSED provisionally in Council, this twenty fourth day of August, 1909

(Signed.) ROBERT LEE,
Mayor.

(Signed) F. M. C. CROSSKILL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the above is a true copy of a proposed Bylaw which has been introdeuced and which may finally be passed by the Council (in the event of the assent of the Burgesses being obtained thereto) within four weeks of the votiing thereon and that upon the day, namely, Monday, the 20th day of September, 1909, and at the places namely, 530 Twelfth street, 248 Jasper Avenue West, the City Hall and 1230 Kinistino Avenue, fixed for the taking of the votes of the Burgesses thereon, the voting will be held between the hours of 9 .a.m. and 5 p.m.

C. ROSS PALMER,
Returning Officer.

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will not convince you nearly so quickly as *one, single, solitary, isolated trial* of the Snowflake Way of doing up your laundry. We are getting and keeping new customers simply because we know our business. One trial will convince you that we should be your permanent substitute for the washerwoman. We feel boastful about the way we do collars and cuffs. Won't you send us your next bundle and prove our statements? ? ? ? ? ?

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We are Showing the

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and

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for

Fall

These suits and coats have been carefully selected, and are justly celebrated for their fine tailoring, rich style and perfect fit . . . . . .

We invite your inspection and will be glad of the chance to show them.

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T. S.

Thompson,

LADIES' WEAR

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Dressmaking at home or sewing by the day, by thoroughly competent cutter, fitter and finisher.

Rates: $1.50 a day for outside work. Apply to

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WEST END

Dyeing and Real French Cleaning

645 JASPER AVE. W.

Special attention given to Ladies' Fine Dresses.

Turner's Orchestra

For Dances, etc.

768 SIXTH ST., EDMONTON

Phone, 2033

Home and Society.

Continued from page 5.

were mostly the girl friends of the bride-to-be with a sprinkling of the younger married set.

Tea was served in the pretty dining room, an addition just completed by the new owner and son-in-law of the house, Mr. Hector Landry, who, by the way, with his bride is expected home from abroad next week. The room is very well arranged indeed, being bright and airy, and centered with the beautifully arranged tea-table on Tuesday, looked exceedingly attractive. The color scheme was green and white, the table being covered with an exquisite embroidered and drawn-work cloth, with a low bowl of lovely white asters and fern in the centre. Sandwiches, cakes, ices and candies carried out the appropriate shades, tea being poured by Mrs. Balmer Watt and Mrs. Jack Anderson having charge of the ices. A young cousin of the hostess, Miss Graves of Grand Rapids, Mich., Miss Gladys McLean, Miss Belcher and Miss Ferris assisted.

Following tea, the guest of honor was handed a large doll to which were pinned thirty-five sheer pretty kerchiefs, for which she thanked the donors in her own happy manner.

—

Edmontonians are to have the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Blewett give a reading, presumably introducing some of her own poems, on Sept. 7th, in the McDougall Methodist Church.

Mrs Blewett needs no introduction or press notice. Those who read at all know her position among the poets of Canada, while her short stories have the attractive, homely flavor that touches the heart. "Kit" says of her: "To hear Jean Blewett tell these delightful stories in that exquisite voice of hers is to find oneself back in days of youth. She has an indescribable way of touching the human heart," while other commentators are no less enthusiastic. I am sure a fine audience will assemble to give her greeting on Sept. 7th.

—

Mr. and Mrs. Dan MacNamara have taken the Dunn cottage on 8th street for the summer months.

—

Mrs. Murton entertained at a jolly matinee Bridge on Monday afternoon at the Windsor, three tables engaging in play which resulted in Mrs. Bower Campbell capturing the first prize, a handsome belt buckle, and Mrs. O'Leary the consolation, a silver card case.

Mrs. Murton was beautifully frocked in a princesse toilette of pale green brocaded silk, with dainty lace yoke and sleeves, and had a pleasant word for each of her guests.

Following the game tea and delicious home-made dainties were served, and among the guests I noticed: Mrs. Ewing, Mrs. Bower Campbell, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. O'Leary, Mrs Charlesworth, Mrs. McMillan, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Duncan Smith and Miss Forsythe.

—

Mrs. H. I. Millar of Wetaskiwin and her visitor, Miss Hesson, of Winnipeg, came up to Edmonton on Tuesday and spent the week the guests of Mrs. O'Kelly of Seventh street.

—

Mrs Watson of Toronto, nee Miss Segars of Edmonton, is visiting Mrs. Jock Kinnaird, en route to take up her future residence in Vancouver. Mrs. Kinnaird is giving a tea in her honor this Friday.

—

Mr and Mrs Barford and their children returned from Gull Lake on Tuesday, and moved on Saturday into the cosy new house next to Westward Ho College on 17th street.

—

Mrs. Potter and Miss Jessie Potter returned from an extended visit to the Coast on Saturday.

—

Mrs Murton and her son, Mr Arnold Murton, leave this week end for Guelph, Ont., staying over in Winnipeg en route for a few days.

—

Invitations have been issued by the Chief Justice of Manitoba and Mrs. Dubuc for the marriage of their daughter Adrienne, to Mr. Herbert Howard Cottingham. The wedding will take place on Wednesday, Sept. 8, at St. Mary's Churh, Winnipeg.

The marriage of Miss Theodora. MacNaughton, younger daughter of Mr J. MacNaughton, to Mr Albert William Cairns, Post Office Inspector at Edmonton, has been announced to take place on Sept. 8.—Montreal Witness.

—

Mrs David Johns, Exeter, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Amy Allen, to Mr Charles Frederick Adams of Calgary, Alta. The wedding will take place quietly on September 15th.

—

The Toronto Globe of Saturday, July 31st, contained the following item of news:

"A quiet wedding was solemnized at 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon by the Rev. Edward Cayley in the chapel of St. Simon's church, when Miss Nora Corstance, younger daughter of Mr. H. Franklyn Petnam, was united in marriage to Mr. H. Wesley Wright of Red Deer, Alta. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a travelling suit of amethyst color cloth and a large white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Wright left later in the afternoon for a trip to the Lakes before leaving for their future home in Alberta."

Mr and Mrs Wright arrived in Red Deer on Sunday evening from Edmonton, having returned west by the C.N.R., and they are at present the guests of Mr and Mrs Neville. They will take up their residence on Mann street in a few days in the house formerly occupied by R. W. Grieve. The bride made many friends in Red Deer while visiting here last year.—Red Deer Advocate

—

Mrs. Charlesworth's Bridge tea on Thursday was a delightful summer party, memorable for the lavishness of the floral decorations, which indeed I have never seen equalled in Edmonton. Sweet peas everywhere, great bowls and baskets of them; sweet peas in such infinite variety and delicate and rich colorings as might well make more ambitious and experienced gardeners than Mr. Charlesworth sit up and take notice. And their arrangement, how shall I do it justice? Only "flower-hands" could have brought about such glorious effects, and these, both host and hostess, we know, possess to perfection.

Play took place in the drawing and dining rooms, four tables being present. Between games one had time to drink in and admire the fragrance and beauty of the floral decorations, which were indeed so attractive as to divide honors with the fascinating game itself.

Mrs. Charlesworth received in a most becoming empire frock of dull blue Rajah silk, with Persian net embroidered yoke and sleeves, and gold tassel ornamentation.

After a keen game, refreshments were served and the prize, one of the new books, awarded to Mrs. Bower Campbell, whose lucky star and good play has lately brought her many similar honors. Mrs. Mays and Mrs. Dickens did the honors of the tea table, both smartly frocked and being kept very busy. The decorations here were in keeping with those throughout, a tall silver basket of pink sweet peas falling in a shower over an exquisite Japanese table cloth.'

—

Mrs. Harrison's and Mrs. Lane's shower tea for Miss Pat Matheson brought together a small deluge of congenial people and pretty gifts for next week's bride-to-be. Mrs. Robertson's verandah and pretty lawn quite overflowing with daintily frocked women during the tea hour, while little groups scattered here and there to enjoy an intimate chat and the pleasant surroundings.

Tea was served from a beautifully arranged table on the verandah, the decorations being pink and white sweet peas in a high silver and crystal basket, smaller vases being bestowed at the corners. Here Mrs. Jamieson in a chic princesse gown of broderie Anglaise with a smart black hat with a band of pink roses and Mrs. W. E. Lines in a stunning pale pink lingerie frock and large picture hat presided over the tea and ices, while the hostesses, Mrs Harrison in pretty mauve linen, and Mrs. Lane in champagne tussore with pipings of pale green, were here, there and everywhere chatting and looking after their guests.

After tea had been discussed, Mrs. Lane surprised the guest of honor by showering her with a huge basket of distractingly dainty parcels, gifts and sweet peas descending in one smart and beneficent downfall. I would not venture to describe one-half the useful presents this fortunate girl received, but her arms were quite laden down as she made her way homeward.

Among the town guests I noticed several strangers, Mrs. Watson who came with Mrs. Kinnaird, a pretty woman most becomingly frocked in pale blue; Miss Hesson of Winnipeg, a girl with charming manners, and wearing a dainty pale blue empire gown, and Mrs. Miller of Wetaskiwin in a smart cream linen gown with pale green bands and buttons, and a fashionable black beehive hat.

Peggy

There is no better employment for ladies than wood burning. We see several noveities in stamped wood at Little's Stationery Store at low prices.

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A Study of Sociology

(Continued from page 5)

floor of the building, the floor on which the editorial rooms were located, and Bradley's progress was a royal one, direct from the corridors into that holy of holies, the sanctum of the managing editor himself.

'Here he is, Mr. MacDowell,' said Bradley's escort, as they entered, addressing the occupant of the editorial chair. 'He was on hand just as he said he would be, and he had the cash ready for delivery.'

The man addressed, no less a personage than the managing editor himself, whirled around in his swivel chair, and it only took half a glance at him to tell Bradley that his model hobo, Jim Cooper, whose praises he had intended shortly to sing in the columns of 'The Gazette,' was none other than that all powerful autocrat of newspaperdom, Horace MacDowell.

Here indeed was a pretty kettle of fish out of the socioloigical pond! Bradley with a sinking heart saw his sensational series fading away like the mists of the sea before the fierce rays of a summer's sun.

'So,' said MacDowell, smiling pleasantly at Bradley as he took him by the hand, 'you really meant it, did you, old chap?'

"There's the fourteen plunks,' said Bradley, pulling the greasy packet of greenbanks from his pocket again; 'but I guess you was the real thing.'

'Well, by ginger!' ejaculated MacDowell fervidly. 'I wish I was half as good a fellow as the real things! It was fine of you to offer all you had to help another fellow out.'

'Oh, I don't know,' said Bradley modestly. 'I thought you was—well, anxious to go home, and if I could help ye get there, why shouldn't I? 'Twin't often we get a chance to do anythin' really worth while doin' for other people, and I thought you was givin' me mine.'

'Well, you bet I'm going to give you your chance right now!' said MacDowell. 'That fourteen dollars of yours will turn out to be the best investment anybody ever made, my man. It's going to set you up in business, all right.'

'But I don't understand,' said Bradley, looking around the office in pretended bewilderment. 'What's it all about?'

'I owe you an explanation,' said MaDowell, 'and you shall have it; but first I want your photograph taken for our Sunday issue. I'm going to make a feature of you, the tramp who was willing to give up all he had to save another tramp from a life of misery. That kind of fellow is worth while these days and if he turns up just in time to knock the pins from under those fellows over in 'The Gazette' with their studies of conditions in the shadows, so much the better. We can knock them out with the real goods. You may not know it, but you are the biggest beat we've had on Park Row this year.'

'Thank you,' said Bradley significantly. 'I was never called one to my face before.'

MacDowell's face flushed. 'Oh, I don't mean that kind,' he hastened to explain. 'I mean the live kind. Those chaps over in 'The Gazette' have been drooling for two weeks now over their new series of lower world sketches, and by ginger! I put on an old Christmas masquerade dress of mine and go out in Madison Square and find you in ten minutes! You're a find, that's what you are, and what you'll get out of it is ten times your fourteen dollars—a steady job in our shipping department if you want it, or, if you don't, a railway ticket to any part of the civilized world you want to go.'

And so Bradley had to have his photograph taken for 'The Sunday Palladium,' to embellish an article designed primarily to take the cream off his projected series; to sit and hear the general arrangements of the story that should ruin his own plans discussed; and to have his advice asked as to whether he should not be made to say some of the philosophical things that Jim Cooper had said the day before; and finally sign an affidavit that the interview had actually taken place.

'Come off, Colonel! That's what MacDowell said.'

'Well, he was wrong; but I am right,' retorted Wilbur. 'Why, this will be the joke of the century.

'By thunder, Colonel!' gasped Bradley as the possibilities of the situation dawned upon him, 'you ought to be a Lieutenant General in the line instead of a niggardly old Colonel on a Governor's staff. Gee! Think of the headlines when the story appears—'The Beat that Got Beat. Or, Two Beats that Beat as One.' Eh?'

'Fine!' grinned Wilbur. 'And we can add, 'For the Real Shadows See Future Issues of 'The Sunday Gazette.' Down with the Hobo Fakers!

Two weeks after 'The Gazette's' exposure of 'The Palladium's' childlike simplicity, Bradley walked into Colonel Wilbur's office one morning and handed him a note he had just received from MacDowell. It read as follows:

'Editorial Rooms,
'The New York Palladium,
'New York, June 5, 1909.

'My Dear Mr. Bradley Parker.—If you would care to attach yourself to the staff of the 'The Palladium,' nothing would give me greater pleasure than to renew my acquaintance with you, already so charmingly begun. We shall be ready to place your remuneration at double the rates you are now receiving. Let me know at your early convenience how this strikes you.

Cordially yours,
Horace MacDowell.'

'That's a good one, isn't it?' laughed Bradley.

"Yes,' said the Colonel; 'but take my advice, and don't go until next week, Brad. We are going to double your salary ourselves on Friday, and if you wait until Monday, MacDowell will have to double that, see?'

'I see,' said Bradley; 'but I'm not going, Colonel. They say MacDowell is a pretty good sort; but he can't touch you. You are the only man I know who can turn an ass into a genius by the mere stroke of magic blue pencil and that's what you did for me. I stay.'

'As a student of sociology?' grinned Colonel Wilbur.

'As any old thing you want me to be' said Bradely. 'You'll make me look like a lily even if I'm nothing but a tow headed old dandelion.'

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